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JOB PRINTING

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The Idyl of the Baggage Man.

With many a curve the trunks I pitch,
With many a shout and sally;
At station, siding, crossing, switch,
On mountain grade or valley.
I heave, I push, I sling, I toss,
With vigorous endeavor;
And men may smile, and men may grow cross,
But I sling my trunks forever,
Ever! Ever!
I bust trunks forever.

The paper trunk from country town
I balances and dandles;
I turn it once or twice around,
And pull out both the handles.
And grumble over traveling bags
And monstrous sample cases,
But I can smash the maker's brags
Like plaster paris vases!
They holler, holler, as I go,
But they can't stop me never;
For they will learn just what I know,
A trunk won't last forever
Ever! Never!

And in and out I wind about,
And here I smash a kiester;
I turn a grip-sack inside out
Three times a day at least, sir;
I tug, I jerk, I swear, I sweat,
I toss the light valises;
And what's too big to throw, you bet,
I'll fire it round in pieces.
They murmur, murmur, everywhere,
But I will heed them never!
For women weep and strong men swear,
I'll claw their trunks forever!
Ever! Ever!
I'll bust trunks forever,
I've cowed the preacher with my wrath.
I scorn the judge's ermine;
I've spilled both brief and sermon,
And books, and socks, and cards, and strings
Too numerous to mention;
And babies' clothes and women's things,
Beyond my comprehension,
I've spilled, and scattered, and slung
As far as space could sever;
And scatter, scatter, old or young,
I'll scatter things forever!
Ever! Ever!
Scatter things forever.

—*R. J. Burdette.*

A LAWYER'S STORY.

"I never would convict a man on circumstantial evidence if I were a juror—never! never!"

The speaker was a distinguished criminal lawyer of nearly forty years' active practice, and whose fame extended far beyond the limits of his own State.

We had been discussing a recent *cause celebre* in which, upon purely circumstantial evidence, a man had been convicted of an atrocious murder, although many of those most familiar with the circumstances of the case entertained the gravest doubts about the justice of his conviction; and he had been swung off into eternity protesting his absolute innocence with his latest breath, and calling upon God to send his soul straightway to perdition if he were not telling the truth.

As most of our party were lawyers the conversation naturally enough drifted into a discussion of the dangers arising from convicting accused persons, whose own mouths were closed, upon purely circumstantial evidence, in the absence of any direct and positive proof of guilt, and case after case was cited in which, after conviction and execution, the entire innocence of the supposed culprits had been clearly demonstrated. Most of the laymen present agreed with the distinguished lawyer, whose very positive expression of opinion has been quoted, while the majority of the lawyers contended, with that earnestness for which lawyers are noted when advocating their own side of any question, that justice could never miscarry when careful judges guard against the possibility of unsafe verdicts by refusing to permit a conviction except when every link in the chain of circumstantial evidence has been established beyond doubt, and the whole chain been so perfect and complete as to leave no room for any consistent hypothesis of innocence.

"The first murder case I ever tried," said one of them, "was stranger than fiction, as you will admit, and is quite as remarkable as any of the cases you have referred to where innocent men have been wrongfully convicted on circumstantial evidence. It ought to have been reported as an example of the unreliability of the direct and positive testimony of eye-witnesses who tell what they believe to be the truth."

He then related the main points of what was certainly a most remarkable and dramatic trial, and which constitutes a fair offset to some of the memorable cases to be found in every work on circumstantial evidence. The narrative produced so strong an impression upon my mind that subsequently, with his consent, I put it into the following shape, having first carefully compared it with his notes of testimony taken upon the trial of the case. It can be relied upon as absolutely correct, with the exception that I have used fictitious names, for reasons which will readily be appreciated when it is known that most of the actors in the drama are still living.

One winter evening, about 8 o'clock, in the early days of the war, in the quiet little town of ——, while patroling the streets to pick up stragglers from the camp on the outskirts of the town, Corporal Julius Fry was shot and killed by one of three men of bad character, who were in company and upon terms of open enmity with the soldiers. The men were arrested, committed to prison and brought to trial at the next term of the court. Two of them were gamblers and desperadoes, and supposed to have more than once had their hands stained with human blood. The third, whom I shall call Short, though bearing an unenviable reputation, was regarded as one unlikely to slay a fellow-man, except under compulsion of circumstances. On account of the character of the men and the trouble they had already brought upon quiet, law-abiding citizens, the sentiment of the whole community was strongly against them.

In order to clearly understand the force of the testimony given upon the trial and the subsequent result it is important to bear in mind the physical peculiarities, dress and general appearance of each of the three prisoners.

Short was a small man of not more than five feet six inches in height, slender, weighing scarcely one hundred and thirty pounds, with bright, fiery red hair and side-whiskers, and at the time of the murder wore a white felt hat and an old light blue army overcoat.

Ryan was fully six feet in height with robust frame, with black hair and mustache, dressed in dark clothes, and wore a black Derby hat.

Grey was a heavy, broad-shouldered man of medium height, weighing fully two hundred pounds, with a full, black beard reaching nearly to his waist But as the evidence subsequently showed that he had not fired the shot, it is unnecessary to describe his appearance more minutely.

Certainly it is difficult to imagine two men more unlike than Short and Ryan, or less liable to be mistaken for each other, even by strangers, much less by their acquaintances. There was no possibility here for a case of mistaken identity.

Short and Ryan were tried together with their consent—Grey having asked for and obtained a separate trial—and each was defended by separate counsel.

After the preliminary proof relating to the post-mortem examination, the cause of death and the identification of the body of the deceased as the person named in the indictment, the commonwealth called as its first witness a woman, Mary Bowen. She bore a bad reputation, but nobody questioned her purpose to tell, reluctantly, it is true, the whole truth. The prisoners were all her friends, and were constant visitors to the drinking saloon of which she was proprietress. She was a woman of powerful physique, almost masculine frame, great force of character and more than ordinary intelligence.

From her testimony it appeared that a colored woman with whom she had had some dispute had hit her on the head with a stone and ran, and the three prisoners, coming up at the moment, started with her up the street in pursuit of the fugitive. Although the night was dark there was snow on the ground, and a gas-lamp near by gave sufficient light to enable one to recognize a person with ease some feet away. After running about one hundred yards the pursuers came to the corner of an alley and stopped under the gas-lamp, being challenged by the deceased, who was in uniform, in company with one of his squad. She swore that when the corporal called "halt," Short, whom she had known intimately for years, replied, "Go to ——" and while standing at her side, so that their elbows were touching, both being immediately under the gaslight, he pulled out a pistol, pointed it at the deceased, who was four or five feet from him, and fired and then ran down the alley, the deceased pursuing him. She heard four or five more shots fired, and immediately the deceased returned wounded, and Short disappeared. While the shots were being fired she saw both Ryan and Grey standing at the corner some feet away from her, and after that they separated and she went home. It was also proved that this alley was bounded on either side by high fences difficult to climb, and led down to a stream of water about fifty feet wide and three or four feet deep. No traces of footsteps were found in the snow except those of one man leading down into this stream, and it was evident that the person who had fired had not climbed either fence, but had waded through the stream and disappeared on the other side.

The next witness was the soldier who stood close by the deceased when the first shot was fired, and who, not knowing either of the prisoners, described the person who had fired and ran down the alley as the man with red hair and side whiskers, dressed in a light-blue army overcoat and white soft hat, and upon being directed to look at the three prisoners immediately identified Short as the man whom he had seen do the shooting.

The testimony of these witnesses was in nowise shaken upon cross-examination.

Then the sworn ante-mortem statement of the deceased, taken by a magistrate, was read to the jury. He said that he had known Short personally for some time, but had never had any difficulty with him. He fully identified him as the man who had fired the first shot and then ran down the alley, firing one shot after another until he fired the last and fatal shot almost in the face of the deceased. He also fully described the clothing worn by Short as it had been described by the other witnesses.

These were all the witnesses to the occurrence, except the prisoners themselves, and, of course, they could not be heard. The case against Short seemed to be as conclusively made out as though a score of witnesses had sworn that they had seen him do the shooting. Neither the judge, the jury nor the spectators entertained the slightest doubt of his guilt, and when the commonwealth at this point closed its case, it seemed as though the fatal rope was already around his neck and his escape impossible.

Ryan heaved a sigh of relief which was audible throughout the whole court-room, for he was safe; there was not one word of testimony against him, or any circumstance tending to show any previous arrangement or concert of action between him and Short.

After a whispered consultation between the counsel for the defense, one of them rose and moved the court to direct the jury to forthwith return a verdict of "not guilty" as to Ryan, in order that he might be called as a witness for the other prisoner. This was resisted by the district attorney, and after lengthy and elaborate arguments the court decided that it was bound to grant the motion, and, accordingly, Ryan was declared "not guilty" and the verdict recorded.

Then came a scene as dramatic to those present as anything ever witnessed on the stage. Without any opening speech by Short's counsel, Ryan, in obedience to a nod from his attorney, stepped out of the prisoners' dock and into the witness-box, looked around the court-room, took up the Bible and was sworn to tell "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." Every head was bent forward, every ear was on the alert, every eye fixed on the witness—something startling was expected. Would he attempt to show that Short had done the shooting in self-defense? That seemed the only thing possible. But how could he be believed in the face of the positive testimony of three witnesses, two of them living and in the court-room, one of them dead—murdered?

Ryan stood for a moment looking down, and then slowly lifting his eyes to the bench, in a silence in which the falling of a feather might have been heard, he said:

"May I ask the court a question?"

The venerable judge, evidently surprised at being interrogated, looked at him and said: "Certainly, sir."

"I understand that I am acquitted," said Ryan, pausing for a moment and then continuing: "I want to know from the court whether anything I may say now can ever be used against me in any way?"

What did he mean? What need for that question? Every one looked at his neighbor inquiringly.

The flushed face of the judge showed that he, at least, understood what it meant—an attempt to swear his guilty companion out of the hangman's grasp. Then, in a tone of unmistakable indignation, came the answer:

"I am sorry to say, sir, that nothing you may say now can be used against you; that is, on a trial for murder. You have been acquitted."

Ryan's face grew pale and then red, and he said, slowly and distinctly:

"It was I who fired all the shots—not Short."

Most of the faces in the court-room wore looks of incredulity; some of indignation at the hardened wickedness of the man who had just been declared innocent, and who, by his own statement, had been guilty of perjury.

But quietly and calmly, without a tremor, as coolly as though he were describing some trivial occurrence which he had casually witnessed, Ryan went on, step by step, detailing all that had occurred, and when he had finished his story there was probably not a person present who was not fully convinced not only that Ryan had told the simple truth, but also that he had himself fired the fatal shot in self-defense, or at least under such circumstances of danger as would have led any jury to acquit him.

He detailed how he had fired the first shot from a small, single-barreled pistol in the air without any purpose except to give his challenger a scare, and then ran down the alley, and upon being closely pursued by the deceased with saber drawn and raised to strike, he was compelled to pull out a revolver and fire several shots toward his pursuer, who was rapidly gaining on him, to keep him back; and when he had but one shot left he stumbled over a large stone and fell on his knees, and at this moment the deceased struck at him with the saber, cutting him slightly in the cheek, and, being thus pressed, he aimed and fired the last shot, which subsequently proved fatal. He further told how, upon recovering his feet, he ran, waded through the stream, and finding that he had lost his hat when he fell, retraced his steps, recrossed the stream, found the hat and then went to a hotel, where he was seen by several witnesses to dry his wet clothing. His manner, his bearing and his story convinced his hearers that he was telling the truth.

But, so that nothing might be wanting if any doubt remained in the minds of the judge or jury, witnesses of undoubted veracity were called who corroborated him as to the condition of his clothing and the cut on his cheek within fifteen minutes after the occurrence. Besides, it was shown that, although the man who had fired had waded through the stream, Short's clothing was perfectly dry.

It is unnecessary to say that Short was promptly acquitted and warmly congratulated on one of the narrowest escapes ever made by any man in a court-room. Nothing could have saved him had the court refused to direct the acquittal of Ryan and allow him to testify.

The deceased corporal, the soldier and Mary Bowen were—mistaken. That was all there was about it.

So much for the occasional unreliability of the direct testimony of honest eye-witnesses.

And so much, also, for giving the accused an opportunity to be heard on the witness-stand, the denial of which by the law is one of the relics of barbarism which still disgraces its administration in some States at this late day.

A United States Boundary Line.

The northern boundary of this country is marked by stone cairns, iron pillars, wood pillars, earth mounds and timber posts. A stone cairn is seven and a half feet by eight feet, an earth mound seven feet by fourteen feet, an iron pillar eight feet high, eight inches square at the bottom and four inches at the top, timber posts five feet high and eight inches square. There are 382 of these marks between the Lake of the Woods and the base of the Rocky mountains. That portion of the boundary which lies east and west of the Red river valley is marked by cast-iron pillars at even mile intervals. The British place one every two miles and the United States one between each British post. Our pillars or markers were made at Detroit, Mich. They are hollow iron castings, three-eighths of an inch in thickness, in the form of a truncated pyramid, eight feet high, eight inches square at the bottom and four inches at the top, as before stated. They have at the top a solid pyramidal cap, and at the bottom an octagonal flange one inch in thickness. Upon the opposite faces are cast in letters two inches high the inscriptions, "Convention of London" and "October 20, 1818." The inscriptions begin about four feet six inches above the base, and read upward. The interiors of the hollow posts are filled with well-seasoned cedar posts, sawed to fit, and securely spiked through spike holes cast in the pillars for the purpose. The average weight of each pillar is eighty-five pounds. The pillars are all set four feet in the ground, with their inscription facing to the north and south, and the earth is well settled and stamped about them. For the wooden posts well-seasoned logs are selected, and the portion above the ground painted red, to prevent swelling and shrinking. These posts do very well, but the Indians cut them down for fuel, and nothing but iron will last very long. Where the line crosses lakes, mountains of stone have been built, the bases being in some places eighteen feet under water and the tops projecting eight feet above the lake's surface at high-water mark. In forests the line is marked by felling the timber a rod wide and clearing away the underbrush. The work of cutting through the timbered swamps was very great, but it has been well done and the boundary distinctly marked by the commissioners the whole distance from Michigan to Alaska.

His Assets.

Here is a man who smiled at his poverty and wrote a list of his assets in jocular vein as follows:

I, A. B., solemnly declare
I have but little money to spare.
I have
1 little house,
1 little wife,
2 little boys,
2 little trade,
2 little land, and
2 little money to command.

SUNDAY READING.

Kentucky's "Mountain Moses."

A letter to the Louisville, (Ky.) *Courier-Journal* gives an interesting account of one George O. Barnes, who is holding largely-attended revival meetings in Kentucky. The correspondent says:

He began his labors at Lebanon, where he preached a month without results. Such a beginning would naturally damp the ardor of one upheld by ordinary faith; but it did not deter Mr. Barnes. He left God's work to God's will, and leaving Lebanon struck out for the mountains. On the twentieth of February, 1877, he purchased a little reed organ, and Miss Marie, his daughter, began to assist him in his work. Ever since these two have preached, sung and prayed the gospel throughout the mountains and wilderness, holding their services in winter in court houses and in summer in the cool shade of the woods. When Mr. Barnes began his work he concluded, like Mr. Moody, to take Saturday for rest, preaching every other day in the week. At first he used a balsam for his throat to strengthen his voice. As he proceeded the light of the work became brighter in his mind. He concluded to let God take care of his throat and quit the balsam. Months afterward he concluded that he needed no rest on Saturdays, and that God would sustain his strength. For eighteen months, therefore, he has not missed preaching two sermons every day and three on Sunday. Services are about two and a half hours in length. If he leaves one station to travel to another, he stops on the way to hold his service in the afternoon. So eagerly is his coming expected, that whenever he holds one of those transitory services, some convert rides ahead in the morning to inform the people where he will preach. The news goes from mouth to mouth and flies like the Scottish torch from cottage to cottage. Signal fires lighting the mountain fastnesses of the moonshiners could not startle the people more. When the great preacher arrives there are usually hundreds and sometimes thousands gathered to hear him. They come afoot, on horseback and in wagons for miles about. When he has preached they depart, except those who, rendered eager by his eloquence and simplicity, ride after him to the next town to hear him. Often when he enters a mountain hamlet, after having preached by the wayside, he is the head of a caravan of followers and eager listeners. All through those trackless mountains he has pushed his way with his wife and daughter and their little reed organ, which has been in use four years, and is to-day in perfect tune, without having once been touched by a tuner. If you ask Brother Barnes about the organ he will tell you God keeps the organ in tune. Miss Marie plays it without teaching, knowing nothing of music, and it is in most exquisite tonal purity. Through the mountains Mr. Barnes goes much as Christ went among the Jews. He is hailed everywhere. He talks to them in a language they know. He is a pure, genial, sympathetic man. His faith is lifted by his evident sincerity away above the mark of ridicule, except from denominational Christians. Where he goes he gains audience from the busiest. The farmers neglect their planting and plowing, the merchants close their business houses in the afternoon, the lawyers put down their briefs. In Breathitt county, where civil war was threatened, Judge Randall adjourned court daily at 11 o'clock, in order that Barnes might preach two hours. Judge Randall said the preacher was stronger than the whole State militia. While there the lawless element was powerless. In less than three weeks he had registered 365 converts. He preaches irresistibly. His Bible explanations are clear, simple and lucid. All doctrinal difficulties disappear, and the ministry flock to hear him like their people. They sit amazed under the simple power and child-like faith of the great preacher. All he asks is that you shall want to know Christ and receive God's mercy if it is offered. If you do, then you are received. God will fashion the mind, he says, if the heart has a longing for the truth.

Religious News and Notes.

San Francisco has 110 churches of all denominations.

The recent statistics of the *Wesleyan Methodist* gives a summary of 92,527 members, with 10,885 on probation. They sustain 519 missionaries, and have raised for this purpose this last year about $800,000. They raised for the theological schools about $50,000, and for home missions and other purposes $35,000 more. They have 6,676 Sunday-schools in Great Britain alone, with 787,183 scholars.

The colored Baptists in the United States number about 800,000.

The American Baptist Missionary Union closed its financial year with a debt of less than $20,000. The Home Mission society will carry over a debt of $30,000.

The report of the Illinois Sunday-school association states that there are 6,316 Sunday-schools in Illinois, with a total membership of 553,390 and 487,470 in regular attendance.

An evangelist exclaimed in Springfield, Mass., a few nights ago: "If any of the churches are too nice for poor people, I hope God will strike them down with lightning!"

The west front of St. Alban's Abbey, England, is to be restored at an estimated cost of $125,000.

The Presbyterians have decided to hold a Sunday-school assembly at Asbury Park, N. J., commencing August 12, 1881, under the auspices of the committee on Sunday-schools of the synod of New Jersey.

The 382,920 Congregationalists in the United States gave last year for their religious work $3,692,922.24, or an average of nearly $10 per member.

An authority on dentistry stated in a recent lecture that the first knowledge of dentist surgery was brought to this country by a person who accompanied the French troops during the Revolution. The first dentist was established in New York in 1788. George Washington's false teeth were retained in the mouth by spiral springs. In 1830 there were 300 dentists in the country; in 1842, 4,000; to-day, 15,000.

Rothschild, one of Lord Beaconsfield's executors, says he has evidence that before he died Beaconsfield returned to the Jewish faith.

ODDITIES.

The bee-beetle can draw forty times its own weight.

At Blinah, Algeria, may be seen eucalypti, only five years old, sixty feet high.

In the State of New York setting fire to an apple tree is known as arson in the fourth degree.

Over sixty steamers plying in Western and Southern waters have adopted the electric light, thereby greatly lessening the liability to accident from fire.

Iron was so scarce in England during the reign of Edward III. that the pots, spits and frying-pans in the royal kitchen were classed among the king's jewels.

Six months ago a party of hunters tried to smoke out a fox that had taken refuge in a hole ten miles west of Somerset, Ky. In so doing they set fire to a bed of coal, which has been burning ever since.

The sea-cucumber, one of the curious jelly bodies that inhabit the ocean, can practically efface himself when in danger by squeezing the water out of his body and forcing himself into a narrow crack—so narrow as not to be visible to the naked eye. He can throw out nearly the whole of his inside and yet live and grow it again.

The octopus has a gland which secretes an inky fluid, and this he squirts out, making a thick, dark cloud behind him which baffles his pursuer at the same time that it helps itself to dart away. Mr. Darwin asserts that the octopus often takes deliberate aim at an enemy when it squirts out this unpleasant fountain.

A Glimpse of Lisbon.

We floated this morning down the Tagus, the glittering panorama of the city unfolding before us. Its houses, built of creamy marble-like stone, terraced the hill-sides, forming a stately staircase, down which Lisbon stepped as a queen to the water's edge. We could not dispute her claim; whatever city may be ranked first for beauty of situation, Lisbon can be classed no lower than second among all the cities of the globe. Its wonderful atmosphere bathed all with a golden glamour. The tiled fronts of the houses, which, seen nearer, suggest patchwork bedquilt hung out to air, flashed back the sunshine from their glazed surfaces like so many gems; dome and cupola, church tower and palace facade, outlined themselves in graceful profile against the sky, as exquisite as a poet's dream, and as unreal as some prehistoric legend. We did not wonder that Camoens attributed its foundation to the first Greek explorer who rounded the pillars of Hercules:

"Ulysses, he, though fated to destroy,
On Asian ground the heaven-built towers of Troy,
On Europe's strand, more grateful to the skies,
He bade the eternal walls of Lisbon rise."

A nearer view of Lisbon's streets, while it dispels in a certain degree the vision-like enchantment of the distant picture, brings out details of never-ceasing interest. We spend our days in long walks and drives up and down mountainous streets, that wind and climb, criss-cross, angle, and lose themselves in labyrinthine tangles, blind alleys or pleasant squares. We wonder alike at the bizarre costumes of the lower classes, and the similarity to Americans—or rather Parisian—styles displayed by the more well-to-do. We saunter along the quays, and study fishermen and Gallegos. We look up at the balconies draped with a bright rug or gay shawl, at the parti-colored awnings and windows, where a beautiful face shows against a dark background like a Rembrantesque portrait. We scan the attractive windows of the goldsmiths' shops in the Rua Aurea, or jingle along in the Americano, as they christen the open street-car, through the Broadway of the city, which leads to the Belem suburb. The people live much upon the street, and it is here that they are to be studied to the best advantage. The houses of the poor open to it, and we have a full view of the home life from the narrow sidewalk. In the more elegant quarter the wistaria droops in purple festoons over the balustrades which edge the roof, while spots of rosy pink or vivid scarlet tell of blossoming oleanders or cacti, for the roof of one row of houses often forms its own garden, or that of the houses upon the next terrace. These hanging gardens reminded the eccentric Beckford of places of interment, "as if the deceased inhabitants of the palace were sprouting up in the shape of prickly-pears, Indian figs, gaudy hollyhocks, and peppery capsicums."

Here and there roofs of red semi cylindrical tiles projected over the house-fronts, suggesting the fluted frill of an old lady's cap. Everywhere there were sparkling color and dazzling light. Sometimes the tiles on the fronts of the houses formed mosaics of gigantic figures, vases of flowers and baskets of fruits; now and then, above some rusty lantern, which in Southey's time served the double purpose of illuminating the streets and burning in honor of the sacred pictures above them, the tiles shaped themselves into Madonnas martyrs in flames, and saints in glory—a circumstance which called from the merry poet the *bon mot*, "These saints are the most enlightened personages in Lisbon." If the streets of Lisbon were dark in Southey's time they have blazed with light since the advent of gas; the poor saints alone remain in the obscurity of the Dark Ages.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Gave Him a Thrashing.

Carl Schumann, of Cincinnati, wrote a communication which was printed in a German socialistic paper in Chicago. The article reflected on Matthew Burgheim, a German publisher of Cincinnati, and his dead wife. Burgheim, when he saw the article, flew into a rage and threatened violence. Schumann had him arrested. At a hearing in the police court Burgheim was discharged. On leaving the court, and within a square of it, he met Schumann, whipped him soundly and surrendered to the police. Next day, in the police court, Justice Wilson asked Burgheim:

"Did you beat that man?"

The answer was "Yes." The justice then asked Schumann:

"Did you write that article?"

"Yes," was the answer.

"Then," said Justice Wilson, "I dismiss this case, for the man who wouldn't thrash the writer of such an article about himself ought to be sent to the workhouse."

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Clover and Rye for Hogs.

In my experience, says a writer, I have found nothing so profitable for hog pasture as clover and rye, and I think rye preferable, and the reason they are better than timothy, blue grass and all similar grasses is they remain more tender for a longer period than other grasses, which so soon become wiry and hard, partaking of the nature of hay, and I have never known hogs to thrive on it, although other stock does. To use rye profitable for pasture fall rye should be sown for spring pasture and spring rye for later pasture, and by not pasturing too long and too close there will be considerable head out, which when ripe will, with the weeds that naturally grow among grain, make good pasture until time to commence feeding corn, at least such is my experience. As to using any of the grasses for hog pasture, I would prefer a shed pasture, and I will here say that I am of opinion if some of the weeds so eagerly eaten by hogs were domesticated and properly cultivated they would prove more satisfactory for hog pasture than anything used of grass kind.

What Size Trees to Buy.

Purchasers of trees often make the mistake of supposing that the larger the tree bought the greater the gain. Nurserymen, who of all men should know as to this, say that there is absolutely nothing gained by buying large trees. This applies, of course, in a general sense. If a tree could be removed every few years, so as to have an abundance of fibrous, or small roots, there would be no check on removal, and such a tree would never become too large to move profitably. The general run of trees are not treated thus, and so the larger the tree the less likely is it to have many roots, and as a consequence the tree must either be pruned back severely, or let alone to make a weak growth, and perhaps die. The best way is to get a medium tree, treat it well, and it will give far more satisfaction than a large one would have done, without much doubt.

War on Weeds.

Let the war on weeds begin early and keep it up without cessation. Whenever there is the shadow of a chance weeds assert themselves, and if not quickly subdued soon monopolize pastures, meadows, fields and gardens.

A sovereign remedy for most weeds is thorough cultivation. A weedy field planted to corn and cultivated early and late, especially early, for a season or two, will generally lose even the toughest characters among extraneous growths. A sharp-toothed cultivator will accomplish much, and where this misses, hand hoes will finish the rest.

When it is not practicable to place weed-infested fields under continued cultivation, much may be accomplished by digging noxious growths up by the roots, mowing them down repeatedly or smothering them out, according as they propagate from seed, root, or from both. To carry on the war intelligently farmers must know somewhat of the nature and growth of the weeds. White daisies, one of the worst pests meadows have to contend with, spread from both root and seed; they should be dug out, therefore, before the blossom matures, that the seed crop for that year may be destroyed as well as the germ which produces the stem and blossom the next. This, by the way, is most readily accomplished when the ground is soft from recent rain. The same may be said of the iron-weed that is of similar habit.

Burdocks will finally succumb to repeated cuttings provided they are cut three or four inches under the surface. Elders and briers may in time be overcome by repeated mowings and then pasturing with sheep. Milkweed can be exterminated by continued cuttings, never allowing the plant to show long above ground. Plantain, if not permitted to mature its seed for two years, will die out. May and August are fitting months in which to mow such weeds as succumb from loss of leaves. The Canada thistle is perhaps most quickly checked by the rank growth of some field crop which overtops it and smothers it out. Great care should be exercised to prevent all classes of weeds from forming their seed.—*New York World.*

Culture of Celery.

Celery needs rich, friable, deep soil, and much moisture. It is very impatient of any check. The best of treatment will not restore plants that have been once stunted to a condition of free, tender growth until much time has been lost, and the season probably passed. It grows very slowly at first, and does not endure transplanting well when large. So, as it must have the whole season in order to attain large size—growing best when the air is rather cool and humid—it is customary to sow the seed in a small bed or frame in May, to set the plants out, four inches apart, as soon as they can be handled, and then lifting them to their final rows, where they must be much further apart, in ground that has been well manured for some such early crop as potatoes, onions or peas. The hot weather which ripens these also stops the growth of the celery. During this partial rest—in July—the celery plants can be lifted each with a good ball, or else carried with the roots in water or otherwise moist; and then, if set neatly and rapidly, and watered freely, they will grow on without drooping, and the barbarous practice of covering them completely dark with boards need not be resorted to. If there are slugs is the soil, set bran to attract them to their death, or keep the surface rough and dusty, impassable to them by frequent strewing of sifted dry coal ashes or charred rubbish.

In growing the large sorts there is much advantage in setting them in compact rows—generally a double row, plants six inches apart—in the bottom of a narrow trench. Here they have cooler and moister air through August, and when the stems are large enough to be earthed up in order to blanch them it is done with less earth and labor. But the soil must be deep and rich, for it is absolutely necessary that the roots have prime soil to extend into. Fine friable soil or sifted ashes is necessary for the earthing up. It must only surround the stems, and not come in the way of the new leaves shooting up out of the central plumule. Little rings of tin, of two or three inches diameter for medium sized sorts, are convenient to hold the stems erect; for they naturally incline to spread, and are apt to break if bent much. The rings guide them upward, and are easily slipped higher when earthing, saving time and trouble. The earthing should be deferred until a good growth has been made, yet it must be done while there is yet two or three weeks of September or October growth, as neither the leaves nor the stems whiten merely by being kept in the dark—warm and growth are requisite for it. Celery stored in a dark cellar at a low temperature (just above freezing) will come out with the leaves of as fine a green as when put in, and stems equally unchanged. A grower on a large scale keeps his celery by leaving the middle of three or five rows stand in place, ridged up. The rows on each side are dug about November 1, and the plants set leaning against the ridge of the middle row, with tops down. The whole is covered with soil. Manure or straw is added before December, and boards may cover all. The plants dug and reversed come out with leaves green and stems entire—in better order than the row left in place, in which there may be, here and there, a plant touched with rot. Although celery wants much moisture while growing, it cannot endure wet while in its winter sleep, either either about the feet or head.—*New York Tribune.*

Recipes.

ASPARAGUS OMELET.—Boil two pounds of tender, fresh-cut asparagus in very little water, with a small portion of salt, or, what is better still, steam the asparagus without water until it is tender chop it very fine, mix it with the yolks of five, and whites of three, well-beaten eggs, and two tablespoonfuls of sweet cream, fry and serve quite hot.

GREEN PEA SOUP.—Put two quarts of green peas with four quarts of water, boil for two hours, keeping the steam waste supplied by fresh boiling water—then strain them from the liquor, return that to the pot, rub the peas through a sieve, chop an onion fine, and a small sprig of mint, let it boil ten minutes, then stir a tablespoonful of flour into two of butter, and pepper and salt to taste, stir it smoothly into the boiling soup. Serve with well-buttered sippets of toasted bread.

APPLE JELLY.—Make a syrup of a pound of sugar, putting in sufficient water to dissolve it. When boiled enough lay in it the peeled and cored halves of some large sour apples. Let them simmer till tender, then lay them carefully in a dish so that they will remain unbroken and in good shape. Add another pound of sugar to the syrup, let it boil, skim it and when partly cool pour it over the apples. When the dish gets cold each dainty piece of apple will be surrounded by a delicious jelly. Eat with cream.

STRAWBERRY CUSTARD.—Make a nice boiled custard of a quart of milk and the yolks of five eggs properly sweetened. Boil in a double kettle till it thickens to the right consistency; take it off the fire and put in the flavoring. Take a gill of sugar and a pint of ripe berries; crush them together and pass through a fine strainer. Take the whites of four of the eggs, and while beating them to a stiff froth add a gill of sugar, a little at a time. Then to the sugar and eggs add the sweetened strawberry juice, beating all the while to keep it stiff. This makes a beautiful pink float, which is to be placed on top of the custard.

QUAKER OMELET.—A quaker omelet is a handsome and sure dish when care is taken in the preparation. Three eggs, half a cup of milk, one and a half tablespoonfuls of corn starch, one teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of butter. Put the omelette pan and a cover that will fit close on to heat. Beat the yolks of the eggs, the corn starch and the salt very well together. Beat the whites to a stiff froth, add to the well-beaten yolks and corn starch. Stir all together very thoroughly, then add the milk. Now put the butter in the hot pan, and when melted pour in the mixture, cover and place on the stove where it will brown but not burn. Cook about seven minutes, fold, turn on a hot dish and serve with the cream sauce.

How Russian Exiles Live.

On his arrival the prisoner is driven straight to the police ward, where he is inspected by a police officer who is absolute lord and master of the district. This representative of the government requires of him to answer the following questions: His name? How old? Married or single? Where from? Address of parents or relations or friends? Answers to all which are entered in the books. A solemn written promise is then exacted of him that he will not give lessons of any kind, or try to teach any one; that every letter he writes will go through the ispravnik's hands, and that he will follow no occupation except shoemaking, carpentering or field-labor. He is then told that he is free—but at the same time is solemnly warned that should he attempt to pass the limits of the town he shall be shot down like a dog rather than be allowed to escape, and should he be taken alive shall be sent off to Eastern Siberia without further formality than that of the ispravnik's personal order.

The poor fellow takes up his little bundle, and fully realizing that he has now bidden farewell to the culture and material comfort of his past life he walks out into the cheerless street. A group of exiles, all pale and emaciated, are there to greet him, take him to some of their miserable lodgings and feverishly demand news from home. The new-comer gazes on them as one in a dream; some are melancholy mad, others nervously irritable, and the remainder have evidently tried to find solace in drink. They live in communities of twos and threes, have food, a scanty provision of clothes, money and books in common, and consider it their sacred duty to help each other in every emergency, without distinction of sex, rank or age. The noble by birth get sixteen shillings a month from government for their maintenance, and commoners only ten. Winter lasts eight months, a period during which the surrounding country presents the appearance of a noiseless, lifeless, frozen marsh—no roads, no communication with the outer world, no means of escape. In course of time almost every individual exile is attacked by nervous convulsions, followed by prolonged apathy and prostration. They begin to quarrel, and even to hate each other. Some of them contrive to forge false passports, and by a miracle, as it were, make their escape; but the greater majority of these victims of the Third Section either go mad, commit suicide or die of delirium tremens.

The Skein we Wind.

If you and I, to-day,
Should stop and lay
Our life-work down, and let our hands fall where they will—
Fall down to lie quite still—
And if some other hand should come, and stoop to find
The threads we carried, so that it could wind,
Beginning where we stopped; if it should come to keep
Our life-work going; seek
To carry on the good design
Distinctively made yours, or mine,
What would it find?
Some work we must be doing, true or false;
Some threads we wind; some purpose so exalts
Itself that we look up to it, or down,
As to a crown
To bow before, and we weave threads
Of different lengths and thickness—some mere shreds—
And wind them round
Till all the skein of life is bound,
Sometimes forgetting at the task
To ask
The value of the threads, or choose
Strong stuff to use.
No hand but winds some thread;
It cannot stand quite still till it is dead
But what it spins and winds a little skein.
God made each hand for work—not toil-stain
Is required, but every hand
Spins, though but ropes of sand.
If love should come,
Stooping above when we are done,
To find bright threads
That we have held, that it may spin them longer
—find but shreds
That break when touched, how cold,
Sad, shivering, portionless, the hands will hold
The broken strands and know
Fresh cause for woe.

—*George Klingle.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Always willing to give his note—The music teacher.

Josh Billings says he has never known a sekund wife but what was boss of the situashun.

"Will the coming man fly?" He probably will when the coming woman gets after him.

The Detroit *Free Press* advises you to make weather predictions if you want to be talked about.

The Rochester *Democrat* hears of couples being married on the run. Old man after them with a shotgun, perhaps.

We know a man so near-sighted that he can't recognize a creditor when he passes one on the street.—*Keokuk Gate City.*

Soldiers are always the most adept lovers, because they learn how to present arms and salute.—*Baltimore Every Saturday.*

This is his first season on a farm, and he has planted ten acres with tomato cans. He expects the ground will produce a heavy crop of canned tomatoes.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

When a baseball club is beaten without making a run they are said to be "whitewashed," but we notice they generally look pretty black all the same.—*Boston Commercial.*

A horse died in Campton, N. H., the other day in whose stomach was found fifty shingle nails and pieces of hoop iron. Indigestion is the curse of our modern civilization.—*Lowell Citizen.*

A "three-year-old" discovered the neighbor's hens in her yard scratching. In a most indignant tone she reported to her mother that Mr. Smith's hens were "wiping their feet on our grass"

Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these: "Have you a ten?"
—*Keokuk Constitution.*

Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these: "We haven't a ten."
—*Steubenville Herald.*

We hear of a man who justifies his meanness toward his wife by asserting that he and she are one, and, therefore, by refusing to furnish her money he practices the heroic virture of self-denial.

Can anybody tell us why a woman, emerging from a crowded car, always makes believe she is going to get out at one side of the platform, until two or three men have jumped off in the mud, and then steps off at the other side? She always does it; and we want to know the reason why.—*Philadelphia Bulletin*

The young folks will never be entirely resigned to the introduction of the electric light into private residences until some means of turning it down are invented and applied. As it now is, you must have the full blaze or Egyptian darkness. The latter is not exactly proper, and the former, for obvious reasons, will never do.—*Elevated Railway Journal.*

A youth was heard to remark to a jolly and fat Teutonian as the circus pageant passed the city hall this morning: "Haven't I seen you before? Your face looks familiar." "Is dot so?" said Hans. "When you get so old as me your face will look familiar, too," and strolled up Delaware avenue, humming "Embdy is de baby, his gradle's gone."—*Buffalo News.*

Deeds of Peculiar Atrocity.

There occurred on Saturday and Sunday nights, says a recent issue of the New York *Evening Post*, two episodes so

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1881.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

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—The U. S. District and Circuit Courts in session at Charlotte.

—Mr. Spellman has revived the *State Journal*, in Raleigh. It is anti-prohibition.

—The 6th annual meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen, Florists, &c., is in session at Dayton, Ohio.

NEW YORK.—The legislature of New York has not yet succeeded in electing U. S. Senators in place of Conkling and Platt, resigned. A number of ballots have been had.

ENGLAND.—It is considered probable that short grain crops in Great Britain this summer will for the third time demand heavy exportations of American breadstuffs.

—The Revenue Department have within the past few weeks destroyed 6 blockade distilliers in the South Mountains, captured over 100 gallons of whisky, poured out 6,000 gallons of beer, destroyed 100 hogsheads, and arrested about a half dozen of blockaders.

—At the recent term of Rowan court Thos. Yarboro was tried for killing policeman Vandeford, found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

—Recently 160 persons were killed and 60 injured by an earthquake in Turkish Armenia.

—A terrific storm visited Northfield, Minn., on the evening of the 12th inst. Three or four persons were killed.

TEXES.—News from San Antonia, Texas, report ten men killed in the southwest in a fight between rangers and a band of cow thieves.

—Three unknown men, one night last week, called out of his residence J. E. Martin, a prominent merchant of Belknap, Texas, shot him and then robbed his store.

—The attention of the County Commissioners is drawn to the fact that the registration books must be open thirty days before an election.

IOWA.—DES MOINES, June 14.—One of the most destructive storms that ever visited central Iowa swept through here Sunday afternoon and evening. A heavy hail storm at Peoria did much damage. The storm also blew down housed crops, killed cattle, and did great damage at several other places. Several persons were also killed.

NEW YORK.—ALBANY, June 9.—In the Assembly this morning, Mr. Bradley, Republican, rose to a question of privilege and said that he had received $2,000 to pay him if he would vote for Chauncey M. Depew instead of Platt, which sum he had handed over to the Speaker. He therefore asked for a committee of investigation which was granted.

—The Kernersville *News* has been enlarged.

—Among the thirty-eight young lawyers we find the names of J. Lindsay Patterson, of Forsyth and R. D. Gilmer, of Surry.

—Statesville has subscribed $50,000 to the N. C. Midland Railroad. The *Landmark* says: "out of a registered vote of 248, two hundred and five votes were cast and every one of them for subscription.

—The *Orphan's Friend* published in Oxford has been enlarged and improved in appearance.

—The American Farmer for June, which has been received, contains the usual quantity and variety of instructive reading. It is one of the best agricultural papers in the country. The Farmer is published by Sam'l Sands & Son, Baltimore, at $1.40 a year, or $1 to clubs of five.

DALLAS, TEXAS, June 4.—Melton and Baker, notorious burglars and horse thieves, were killed in Hayes county by Deputy Sheriff White for resisting arrest. The pair had been robbing stores and dwellings and running off the stock for the last 18 months.

—Three thousand one hundred and seventy-two emigrants arrived at Castle Garden on Thursday last.

—When you meet with an accident get a sprained ankle, or are otherwise injured, don't go to the expense of sending for a doctor, but apply some of Kendall's Spavin Cure and you will experience relief at once. Read their advertisement in another column.

Lynching of John Taylor.

Taken from Greensboro Jail by a Body of Masked Men.

Found Hung Five Miles this side of Reidsville on Sunday Morning last.

Ever since the dastardly deed committed near Reidsville, noticed last week, rumors have been rife that Taylor would be taken from the jail at Greensboro and hung. The officers of the law, doing what they considered their duty, removed Taylor several miles from town and kept him there until Tuesday, 7th inst., when he was brought back, everything seeming to be quiet. On Saturday night last about fifty men, mounted and armed and in disguise, approached the jail in Greensboro, at full speed, and in a very short time the jailor was found and the keys demanded, which being refused, the lynchers proceeded to the jail and broke open the door with heavy sledge hammers. They had considerable trouble to get at Taylor, having to break no less than five locks before they reached their victim. They found Taylor heavily shackled but these too were taken off by the officers at the command of the captain of the posse, and the prisoner placed in a buggy and well secured, and then was rapidly driven towards Reidsville, at half-past eleven o'clock, just 30 minutes after the body of men appeared at the jail enclosure. The lynchers were thoroughly organized and drilled.

The negro was hung five miles this side of Reidsville, probably just before daybreak on Sunday morning. At least telegraphic reports to Greensboro state that the body was found hanging on Sunday morning. The damages to the jail are estimated at about $50. It is said the accomplice of Taylor has been caught and is threatened with a similar visitation.

Distillers in North Carolina-Their Number, Product, and the tax Thereon.

Raleigh News and Observer.

Through the courtesy of M. E. Carter, Esq., the excellent member from Buncombe, we are enabled to lay before our readers some statistics with reference to the manufacture of spirits distilled from grain in this State.

Senator Ransom having addressed a letter of Inquiry to Commissioner Raum, received in reply an official statement of the facts, which will be interesting at this juncture, when the question of prohibition is on the carpet for discussion. The department reports that the quantity of spirits distilled from grain in the State of North Carolina during the last fiscal year was 442,957 gallons, the value of which, above the tax of $2,398,661,30 may be estimated at an average of forty cents per gallon, or at a total value of $177,182.80.

It is to be observed that this is the estimated value of the spirits at the time of manufacture, and that the distiller has the option of retaining the spirits in warehouse for a period not exceeding three years, and that the value very considerably increases with time.

The materials used for the production of spirits during the same period are reported in bushels as follows: Corn 156,876; rye 33,618; malt 21,928; wheat 1,237; mill feed 393; other material 19; molasses 208 gallons. Making a total of 214,071 bushels.

The total number of grain distilleries operated in North Carolina during the same period was 359. These distilleries are small and differ but little in capacity. An estimate of their average value, including buildings, stills, furnaces, &c., is made at about $1,500, or a total valuation of $538,500. The number of persons, beside the proprietor employed at each distillery, is not reported, but it is improbable that more than one or two would be needed.

So it appears that the tax paid the government by our 359 distilleries is $398,661.30; the value of the product with the tax added is $575,844.10, and without the tax is $177,182.80. There are probably not over 1,000 persons directly engaged in the distillation, and the amount invested is about $500,000. The corn distilled, 150,000 bushels, is, however, the surplus raised by a considerable number of small farmers who thus find a market for their produce; and are to that extent interested in the continuance of the distilleries. On the other hand, the consumption of corn in this manner enhances its price and produces a scarity which many poor persons who have to purchase corn find to their detriment.

CALIFORNIA WOOL CROP.—Think of California producing between fifty and sixty million pounds of wool How many pounds are clipped in North Carolina, a State so admirably adapted to sheep growing? Possibly a million or so. The census will tell us after a while. To show that sheep can be raised with ease and profit, we may mention that Chatham reports some fourteen thousand head, Union some twelve thousand, Randolph some eleven thousand, Haywood 6,400, Macon 7,680, Madison 6,612, Moore 7,720, Orange 7,580, Granville 6,862. Coming towards the ocean we find Camden with 900, Carteret 1,100, Craven nearly 2,000, Duplin nearly 5,000, Onslow 2,518, Sampson nearly 8,000, and so on. Let us raise more sheep. But how can this be done with a hostile Legislature to prevent it? When will the people study their interests more closely.—*Wilmington Star.*

—Some two or three weeks ago Mrs S. L. Wilson, of Sharpsburg township, was bitten twice on the foot by a spider which had gotten into her shoe. The foot soon began to swell and intense pain began. This continued for four days, during which time Mrs. Wilson rayed fiercely, so much so that she had to be held in bed. Her agony was excruciating and continuous, and her family and friends had about despaired of her life when she took a turn for the better. The spider was a variety of black spiders, with a red spot on its back. Our readers are warned to beware of them. They are as poisonous as a rattlesnake.—*Landmark.*

An Address to the People of North Carolina by the Anti-Prohibition Convention, Convened in Raleigh June 1st, 1881.

It often happens, in the march of progress, among enlightened nations, that the attention of a community is aroused to the existence of some great evil in its midst. A recognition of the evil begets desire for its remedy. Agitation ensues, measures of reform are hastily projected, and experiments in legislation are proposed for the suppression or limitation of the evil.

Of all the problems that thus seize upon the public mind periodically and thrust their claims for solution upon civilization and the spirit of progress, none is of greater importance, perhaps, than that which is involved in what is commonly known as the "Temperance Question."

The people of the State of North Carolina have been suddenly and rudely plunged into consideration of this perplexing problem, while a specious, ready-made, legal solution is held out for their adoption, the promoters of which give currency to such promises of happy results, such prophecies of good obtainable, as most readily appeal to those emotions of generosity, charity and morality characteristic of a high civilization. A new alliance between Church and State is proposed, and Christian organizations, grown numerous and powerful in a civilized land, are demanding legislative control of the public conscience.

The gravity of the subject requires that it should not be handled lightly, but considered with a calm and even mind, and every step of attempted reform be based on truth and right reason. Great dangers must be met by great prudence—not by headlong impulse—for errors that enhance the ills we seek to cure grow from blunders into crimes.

History shows on every page of its record that with growth of power the Church comes often to demand State assistance to enforce its teachings; pleading always a good to be gained, a truth to be sustained by civil enactment. And just as often, too, it shows that such alliances are fruitful only in evil to the Church, to religious sentiment and the cause of morality, while through them weakness and demoralization creep upon the State to canker the very heart of government and sow beneath its foundations the seeds of corruption and decay.

Legislative edicts free from the entanglement of false alliances, free from taint of prejudice or suspicion of jobbery, instinct with the wisdom of true statecraft and responsive to the practical demands of society alone should have the support of the judicious, acting in such a cause. They must not rest in the emotions and prejudices of good, though unthoughtful people, but appeal to the common sense of thinking and reasonable men; they must not deal falsely with scripture; they must not defy the mandates of science; they must not ignore the lessons of history. Obnoxious to these plain first principles of a wise public policy, they are worse than useless, and their enactment a return to false systems that shackle us in slavery to new abuses without enfranchising us from the dominion of the old.

We hold the interests of truth, morality, religion and a high standard of public policy to be opposed to the usual forms of prohibitory legislation. We hold that the errors, inefficiences and reacting evils common to this form of legislation are glaringly exemplified in that special enactment known as the Prohibition Act, now under consideration by our people. The certainty of aggravating evils sought to be cured, while engendering, multiplying and fostering new and greater wrongs is found in its false theories and pernicious methods.

A just and fair treatment of the question is safest at first because it must come at last. Those who would obstruct this treatment by a blind and tenacious adherence to so-called systems of reform, false in theory, fanatical in mothods, incapable of beneficial results and fruitful in reactive evils, are, before God and man, chargeable with the grave responsibility of seeking extension of the ills they deplore and assisting to spread a curse they themselves declare threatens to sap the foundations of morality and decency, and, if not checked, to overthrow the social fabric of civilization itself.

And, therefore, we hold that the rejection of the act by the electors at the polls is the first great step in the cause of temperance reform possible to the people of North Carolina.

T. N. COOPER,
S. M. CARPENTER,
H. E. SCOTT,
H. BRUNHILD,
W. A. MOORE,
J. E. O'HARA,
ED. P. POWERS,
J. H. RENFROW,
W. B. STAFFORD,
J. J. SIMMS,
C. J. BAILEY,
NATT. ATKINSON,

Executive Committee Anti-Prohibition Convention.

Our Trade with Europe.

The trade of the United States with European nations has steadily increased for years past, particularly in the export line, until it has attained a magnitude far beyond the most sanguine anticipations of the past. Our commercial relations with Great Britain and Ireland are on a much more extensive scale than with any other country, our exports thereto in 1880, reaching the enormous money value of $493,796,497, and our imports therefrom $210,613,794, making a total commerce of $664,410,191, against $400,251,911 in 1870. The great bulk of our exports to Great Britain consists of breadstuffs, cereals, provisions, and other products, demonstrating clearly the great importance of the agricultural interests of the United States. Our trade with France shows a remarkable gain, rising from a total of $88,287,385 in 1870 to $168,407,456 in 1880, of which $100,063,041 were imports. Here we find, as in the case of Great Britian, a great preponderance of our exports over imports, and it will be seen that the balance of trade in favor of the United States with these two nations alone is something startling. Germany ranks next in importance in our European commerce, the trade between the United States and that country figuring for $109,273,500 in 1880 was divided into $57,062,263 exports and $52,211,237 imports, showing that our trade relations with the German Empire were more evenly balanced than with the other great commercial countries of Europe. Little Belgium occupies quite a conspicuous position towards us in our European trade. In 1870 our commerce with Belgium aggregated $10,195,778, but in 1880 it had swelled to $45,945,644, a great percentage of gain. Passing to the other countries of Europe, we find that our trade is of much less importance that with those already named, although it has increased very materially with the period of about ten years. With the Netherlands, for instance, our trade has increased to $24,151,185 from $7,744,757 in 1870, with Italy, to $22,670,328 from $13,116,219; with Spain, to $18,710,303 from $13,116,219; with Spain, to $19,710,303 from 13,420,748; with Russia, $13,994,795 from $5,779,997; with Portugal, to $5,366,433 from $1,869 960; with Denmark, to $4,810,795, from $1,843,940; with Austria, to $3,861,836 from $1,580,106; with Sweden and Norway, to $5,075,366 from $1,286,273, and with Greece to $596,951 from $80,001. Turkey showed a decrease from $3,257,082 in 1870 to $4,114,433 in 1880, although in one of the intervening years, when we supplied her with a large amount of munitions of war, the total ran up to $9,767,578, chiefly exports. The same was with Greece, when in 1878 the total rose to $5,166,771. These figures form an interesting study for the merchant and the political economist. They convey at a glance the great progress made by the United States as a commercial nation within a comparatively brief period of time, and afford matter for general congratulation.—*N. Y. Trade Reporter.*

The Planets in June.

The June moon fulled on the 12th, and gave us the rare treat of a total lunar eclipse. No celestial phenomenon is easier to understand. The earth passes between the sun and moon and obscures his light. On the morning of the 12th the conditions are favorable for a grand exhibition of the darkening power of the earth's shadow. The moon is full, she is at her node, she is in perigee, or at her nearest point to the earth, and she will pass centrally through the earth's shadow. The eclipse began that is the dark shadow entered upon the moon at 0h. 26m. after midnight. The total phase commenced at 1h. 29m., and ended at 2h. 61m. The eclipse ended at 3h.52m. On the 21st the moon is in conjunction with Mars and Saturn. On the morning of the 22d the heavens will present a superb picture, made up of the waning moon, and the bright planets Venus and Jupiter. Between 5 o'clock on the morning of the 21st and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 22d the moon is in conjunction with five planets, Mars, Saturn, Neptune, Jupiter and Venus. Thus June is full of promise for star gazers. The planets that clustered around the setting sun, and more recently hovered closely around the rising sun, are now receding from him and forming combinations of exquisite beauty. Saturn and Jupiter are bidding farewell to each other for twenty years, as the distance on the celestial track widens between them. Venus passes them both in her rapid course, their varied movements causing two brilliant conjunctions. The three planets are drawing near to Mars, and before the month closes, the planetary quartette will rise in the small hours that precede the dawn, and the observer who would see the commencement of the show must be at his post by 1 o'clock.

NO REPUDIATION.—The State Supreme Court at Jackson, Tenn., on the 4th inst., rendered a decision holding that when a charter of a municipal corporation is repealed and the same people and the same territory are incorporated as a municipality under a new name, although with different powers and different officers, a suit pending against the old corporation at the date of the repeal may be revived against the new corporation, and that the present "Taxing District," being a successor and continuation of the city of Memphis, as such is liable to suit on the old debts of the city. A correspondent yesterday afternoon interviewed one of the attorneys in the case which was pending in the Supreme Court, and inquired what the decision meant. He replied: "It means that the indebtedness of the old city of Memphis, amounting to over $5,000,000, can be collected through the Federal courts by means of *mandamuses*:" &c. The decision has created no excitement, and further proceedings will be watched with interest, especially by tax payers, who were congratulating themselves when the old charter was repealed and the present taxing district government established that they freed themselves from an incubus of debt that was weighing them down into the dust. A large amount of the indebtedness of the old city of Memphis is held by citizens of New York and Baltimore.

STRONG ARGUMENTS.—We have heard that there is a lawyer in North Carolina who opposes prohibition because it will remove whisky and thereby stop strife, broils, crime and going to law, and he would, of course, lose his business. We do not know his name or county, and we are glad of it. We may have been misinformed, and after all the State may be free from the polluting presence of such a creature! A friend informs us that a gentleman opposed prohibition, in a conversation the other day, because the people will become too prosperous if they cannot spend their money for drink! He said that all the poor people would soon be able to buy themselves homes and become too independent to hire themselves out, and hence labor would become scarce! We presume that strong drink paralyzes and destroys more labor than all other causes combined. Will any one be blinded by such nonsense?—*Raleigh Biblical Recorder.*

Literary Notes.

The July SCRIBNER will contain contributions from the following Southern writers: John Esten Cooke, of Virginia; Joel Chandler Harris ("Uncle Remus"), of Georgia; Sidney Lanier, of Maryland; Wm. Murfree, Sr., of Tennessee; George W. Cable, of Louisiana; J. A. Macon, of Mississippi, with extracts from the recent book on "Decorative Art" by Mrs. Constance Cary Harrison, of Virginia. This is a pretty good showing for one section of the country—all the more so that it is in this instance an entirely accidental conjunction. The assertion is still occasionally heard in the South that Northern editors are disinclined toward the contributions of Southern writers *per se*. To any one who knows the thoroughly commercial principles that underlie, and, if it is to be successful, must underlie, the publishing business, this needs no comment. It is moreover stated as a fact that SCRIBNER has in its safe enough live material by Southern contributors to make up three or four numbers of the magazine, and, judging from the lists of contributors for the last ten years to the other magazines and reviews, there is no reason to think this state of affairs exceptional. The truth is that good material is in demand from any source, and where MSS. are declined, the reason must be sought for elsewhere than in any sectional prejudice of the editor.

Recent political events give especial timeliness to the consideration of the growth of the machine, and the most effective way to "smash" it. It is announced that the July number of SCRIBNER will contain the first of a series of important papers entitled "The People's Problem," discussing the subject in a new and vigorous way. The writer, Mr. Albert Stickney, is a well-known lawyer of New York City, and though his remedies may be found radical, they have the advantage of being of one who has given thorough study to the subject in its historical and moral aspects.

CARPENTRY AND BUILDING for June contains matter of interest and value to all who have anything to do with buildings. Its principal articles are "An English Cottage" (20 engravings), "Practical Stair Building" (3 engravings), "Novelties" (7 engravings), "Advantage of Business Knowledge to the Builder," and several miscellaneous articles relating to building topics. The "Correspondence" department contains letters from some fifty practical men located in various sections of the country, on timely topics, illustrated by 22 engravings. This journal which is a marvel of cheapness and enterprise, is published by David Williams, 83 Reade street, New York, $1 per year.

—The Supreme Court of North Carolina held a session last week for the examination of applicants to practice law. There were forty-one applicants, the largest number, it is stated, that ever before offered at one time. What is to become of all the lawyers (the new ones especially), Providence only knows.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

In the licensed we note the following from the Western part of the State: Charles H. Armfield, Iredell county; William B. Councill, Watauga; James A. Forsythe, Transylvania; Robert D. Gilmer, Surry; Hugh W. Harris, Mecklenburg; Theodore F. Klutz, Rowan; William D. Mintz, Rutherford; Jesse L. Patterson, Forsyth; James W. Rumple, Rowan; George H. Smathers, Buncombe; Samuel J. Turner, McDowell; Washington L. Wakefield, Caldwell; Francis M. Williams, Catawba.

—A very dangerous counterfeit on the United States standard silver dollar has made its appearance recently. It is said to be almost a matter of impossibility to detect the bogus dollars by careful examination, as they have the ring of the genuine metal, the milling is perfect, and there is an absence of that greasy substance which is found by running the thumb over the general run of base coins. The coins, however, are light and can be detected by a good balance. They are also a slight shade thicker than the genuine. A large number of counterfeit ten cent pieces are also in circulation.

—A general order has been issued by the Postmaster-General, declaring samples of flower or other powdered substance unmailable except when put up in transparent bags made of parchment or similar material, and sealed so that no particles can sift through. These bags must also be inclosed in boxes or tubes made of hard wood or metal with sliding or clasp or screw lids. If the boxes are made of wood no sharp corners or edges can be exposed whereby other articles in the mails could be damaged. Metal boxes used for any purpose having sharp edges or corners are also declared to be unmailable.

—The victory won by Lorillard's horse, Iroquis, at the Derby races which have just come off in England, furnishes a just cause for pride among all Americans who take an interest in such matters. And more than that. Even those who lay no great stress upon fast horses and regard the race course with indifference, may well feel somewhat elated at the success of our American horse when pitted against the best stock of European thoroughbreds. It is said that only twice before has the honor been won by a foreign racer—in 1876 by a Hungarian horse, and in 1865 by Gladiateur, a French racer. This achievement by Iroquis is therefore the first time that the stakes have ever been won by an American horse, and it appeals somewhat to our pride of country to know that in the race we came out with such flying colors.

LONDON, June 9.—A correspondent at Berlin reports that a dyamite mine has been discovered under metals close to the Gotchina Railway station, connected with the battery in the telegraph office. All of the officers have been arrested.

Destructive Cyclone in Kansas.

ABILENE, KANSAS, June 11.—A storm, accompanied by rain and hail, struck Solomon Valley Thursday evening at 5 o'clock. At Beloit a great deal of glass was broken out of the windows, but the fury of the cyclone was greatest at Solomon City, where nearly all the glass was broken from the north windows and a number of houses destroyed but no lives were lost. Four miles northwest Dennis Morgan and his sister were instantly killed and their house totally destroyed. At Burmington, on the Valley Road, twelve miles northwest of Solomon City, a farmer named Frothingham, his wife and a hired hand were killed and the house completely demolished. In the same vicinity two stone farmhouses were blown down but the inmates were in the cellars and escaped without serious injury. A large number of houses and barns along the valley, between Solomon City and Minneapolis, for a distance of 20 miles or more were blown down, but further loss of life is not yet reported.

Additional particulars of the tornado in Kansas night before last are that the storm extended into Lyon county and did a great deal of damage to crops, buildings, fences, etc., all over that part of the country. The town of Americus near Emysonia, is almost entirely destroyed, every building in it being more or less damaged. The United Presbyterian church was literally torn to pieces, and the Methodist was blown from its foundation and almost totally destroyed. Several houses in Emporia were blown down, and fences and other property seriously injured. The north and east additions of the State normal school were unroofed, and the walls partly torn down. Wheat just ready for harvest and other crops everywhere in the track of the storm were either blown away or beaten into the ground by the hail, an immense quantity of which iell during the storm.

Northwest Missouri seems to have been visited by the same storm. The wind was not severe, but immense hail stones fell over a large area of country and did great damage to crops and window glass. A waterspout broke in Little Valley, in Barry county, in which is situated the town of Star Spring, and before the people could reach the surrounding hills, a torrent of water rushed over, taking with it houses, tents, household goods and animals belonging to those living near the Springs. Three women and a man and seven small children were swept away by the flood but fortunately they lodged in bushes and were rescued some hours later.

—As announced in one of your former issues, the Third International Sunday School Convention will meet in the Pavilion of the Horticultural Garden, in the city of Toronto, Canada, on the 22d, 23rd and 24th of this month. The Canadian Provinces, and each State and Territory of the United States are entitled to delegates. Accredited delegates will be entertained by the brethren at Toronto at their homes, but those preferring to stay at hotels with their families can obtain entertainment at special rates. North Carolina is entitled to 20 delegates; the following have been appointed; the first twelve have signified their willingness to attend. Mr. R. R. Crawford, Salisbury; Col. P. N. Heilig, Salisbury; Mr. W. R. Odell, Concord; Prof. W. B. Doub, Jonesboro; Rev. E. A. Yates, D. D., Wilmington; Mr. Alexander M. McPheeters, Raleigh; Prof. W. C. Kerr, Raleigh; Gen. R. B. Vance, Asheville; Rev. I. I. Renn, Thomasville; Mr. I. S. Carr, Durham; Rev. L. C. Vass, Newbern; Mrs. L. C. Vass, Newbern; Mr. John E. Ray, Raleigh; Col. I. M. Heck, Raleigh; Judge R. P. Dick, Greensboro; Rev. G. S. Jones, Wilmington; Pres. K. P. Battle, Chapel Hill University; Gen. R. D. Johnston, Charlotte; A. A. Gudger, A. M., Raleigh; Rev. C. H. Wiley, D. D., Winston.

J. T. LINEBACK.

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"No money now; can't buy Pianos or Organs till cotton comes in." Yes you can. Rake up $10 *Cash on an Organ, or* $25 *Cash on a Piano*, and we will sell you during *June, July, August and September*, at **Rock Bottom Cash Rates** and wait 3 months for balance, *without one cent of interest*. Cash rates. Three Months Credit. No Interest. Don't forget it. Grand summer Clearing Out Sale of New and Second-Hand Instruments—500 Pianos, 500 Organs. All Styles. All grades. All prices. *Must be closed out. Special Terms* to Installment buyers. Cash prices advanced only *Ten Per Cent.* Fifteen Days Test Trial. Guaranteed Instruments from *six best makers*. Catalogue and full information mailed free of charge. Avoid being imposed upon by Beatty, or any other man, by ordering at once from the Great Wholesale Piano and Organ Depot of the South, **Ludden & Bates' Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga.**

—A single loose stone, which might be thrown out in two seconds is sometimes struck by wagon wheels fifty times a day, or more than 10,000 times a year. Ten thousand blows with a sledge hammer as hard on one wagon would probably demolish it entirely, and the stone does no less harm because it divides its blows among a hundred vehicles. There is, therefore, probably no investment that would pay a higher rate of profit than a few dollars' worth of work in clearing public highways of loose stones.

—The executioner, Frohloff, has received 100 lashes for mismanagement in the hanging of the nihilist Michailoff, whose rope broke twice.

—Oh say! young man, if you want to take your girl for a ride, and can't on account of the lameness of your horse, you should procure a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure at once, for nothing is better for man or beast. See advt.

MONTREAL, Can., June 8.—There was a severe frost in this neighborhood Monday night. It did great injury to the growing crops.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June.8.—There was a heavy frost in this locality Monday night, and considerable damage was done to the crops.

There's Music in the Waters.

Yes, music in the waters; music in the ocean; music in the solemn forest; music in the watching star; music in the cannon; music everywhere, but the sweetest, and the most for the money, is found in the SOUTHERN MUSICAL JOURNAL. Just see in the June number, that sweet song, "The Old Musician and His Harp;" the good chorus, "There's Music in the Waters;" Mascot Polka," from the latest opera, and "Blossom Waltz," for the six year old music student. Over $1.00 worth in this one number—$12 worth yearly—and to cap all, $1.00 worth of Premium Sheet Music presented each subscriber. 20 pages of musical reading matter, and 8 pages of Music monthly; and all for only $1.25 yearly. Send a 3 cent stamp for specimen copy of the *neatest, brightness* and *best* Musical Magazine in the land. Address **Ludden & Bates' Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga.**

—Ashland, Pa., June 3rd, 1880. A case of spavin that came under my observation was entirely cured by one bottle of your Kendall's Spavin Cure, and the horse afterwards sold for two hundred dollars. Yours truly,

C. H. Barnard.

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CONDENSED TIME.

North Carolina Railroad.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, May 15 1881.	No. 47 Daily.	No. 43. Daily.	No. 53 Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Charlotte	4 05 a m	4 15 p m	4 30 p m
" Salisbury	5 58 a m	6 07 p m	11 16 p m
" High Point	7 25 a m	7 25 p m	1 35 p m
Arrive Greensboro	8 08 a m	7 57 p m	3 30 p m
Leave Greensboro	9 40 a m	.....	6 55 p m
Arrive Hillsboro	11 45 a m	.....	11 05 p m
" Durham	12 25 p m	.....	12 31 a m
" Raleigh	1 40 p m	.....	3 11 a m
Leave "	1 45 p m	3 41 a m	"
Arrive Goldsboro	4 00 p m	8 30 a m	"

No. 47.—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina daily except Sundays. At Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 43.—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, May 15, 1881.	No. 48. Daily.	No. 42. Daily.	No. 30 Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Goldsboro	1 25 p m	.....	4 20 p m
Arrive Raleigh	3 50 p m	.....	9 25 p m
Leave "	3 55 p m	.....	9 45 p m
Arrive Durham	5 09 p m	.....	12 19 a m
" Hillsboro	5 48 p m	.....	1 05 a m
" Greensboro	7 57 p m	.....	4 00 a m
Leave "	8 17 p m	9 31 a m	.....
Arrive High Point	9 13 p m	10 02 a m	.....
" Salisbury	10 32 p m	11 15 a m	.....
" Charlotte	12 20 a m	1 00 p m	.....

No 48.—Connects at Greensboro with Salem Branch, at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and South-west.

No. 42.—Connects at Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and South-west; at Charlotte with C. C. & A. Railroad for all points South and South-East.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro daily			9 40 a m
Arrive Kernersville	"	"	10 57 a m
Arrive Salem	"	"	11 30 p m
Leave Salem	"	"	5 30 a m
Arrive Kernersville	"	"	9 58 a m
Arrive Greensboro	"	"	7 20 p m

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Sprains, Swinny, Stiff Joints, Founder, Harness Scars, Hoof Diseases, Foot Rot, Screw Worm, Scab, Hollow Horn, Scratches, Windgalls, Spavin, Thrush, Ringbone, Old Sores, Poll Evil, Film upon the Sight and every other ailment to which the occupants of the Stable and Stock Yard are liable.

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The People's Press.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16 1881.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Special Notice.—Persons wishing to have printing well done, will please call at the Press office. We can print as *cheap* as the *cheapest*.

—A little child of Wm. Barrow died on last Sunday, the 12th inst.

—Last week and this week have been haying weeks. Very fine for curing grass.

—Frank Blum, formerly of this place, is here on a visit to his mother.

—The work on the N. C. Midland Railroad, in the neighborhood of Sides' is progressing finely, the force of hands being increased daily.

—At the Stock Law election in Broadbay Township, on last Saturday, the vote resulted as follows:

For Stock Law, 59. Against 104.

—Rev. Dr. Rondthaler, and Dr. Shaffner and family have returned from Bethlehem. Master Charles Luckenback came with Dr. Shaffner on a visit.

—What next? We hear of a man who spent a restless night recently, studying over what a dangerous edge tool a foot-adze was.

—Wheat harvesting has begun in some localities among our farmers, the crops turning out well.

—The Promenade Concert on last Saturday night, for the benefit of Elm Street Sunday School, was well attended and a handsome sum realized. The night was a delightful one, just suited for such outdoor exercise.

—Many of the spring chickens brought to market this season will weigh a pound—say about half a dozen.

—Lieut. Geo. E. Pond and family left for the home of Mr. Pond's parents, in Brooklyn, Connecticut, on Sunday evening last.

—The Steiner homestead, recently purchased by Wm. Dettmar, has been remodeled, and makes a handsome appearance.

The Oldest Citizen Gone.—As we were going to press we learn that our venerable and much esteemed citizen John Vogler, has just breathed his last at the advanced age of 97 years 6 months and 15 days.

—Geo. B. Everett, the newly appointed Revenue Collector for this District, will take the office at this place into his hands on Saturday, 18th inst.

—On Monday night Miss Henrietta Lineback, who has a room in the "Sisters' House," heard a noise in a corner of the room among some tinware, and on investigating the matter she discovered a large black snake coiled up in the corner. Aid was summoned, and the intruder dispatched. The snake measured over four feet in length.

—The Winston Light Infantry will conduct an excursion to Danville, Va., on the 24th inst. Good order will be kept, and comfortable cars on the road. Messrs. Burch, Shelly, Bessent and Pegram guarantee satisfaction.

—Stokes County Magistrates and Commissioners offer a reward of $500 for the apprehension and delivery to the proper authorities, the body of Jesse Smith, and other fugitives from justice in that county.

—Mr Reed, brother of Christian and Philip Reed, a native of this county, now of Atlanta, Ga., spent several days among his relatives and friends last week. He is looking well, and says he is engaged in a lucrative business. His little son accompanied him.

—Last week we simply noticed the election of Prof. A. J. Butner, of Bethania, as superintendent of the Public Schools in this county. No better selection could have been made, and we are sure that the schools will all be benefited by the visits and supervision of Mr. Butner. He has been a life long and successful teacher.

—Dr. Rondthaler preached an excellent sermon on Sunday last, being Trinity Sunday. At the close of the discourse he addressed the young ladies of the Academy, this being the last Sunday previous to the closing exercises of the session. The remarks were replete with good advice, given in an earnest and feeling manner, touching the hearts of the young ladies, as well as the congregation. At the close of the evening services a fewparting wordswere given to the young ladies, closing with an appropriate hymn.

—A fine Mason and Hamlin cabinet organ has been placed in the Academy Chapel, and takes the place of the small wood organ hitherto used. It has a large compass, admits of the production of fine effects and is a handsome addition to the concert stage. It will be used in the Grand Duo, from Gounod's Faust, to be given at Commencement, for organ and piano, and its powers will in this be exhibited to great advantage. Prof. D'Anna takes the organ part, Miss Vest the piano.—*Academy.*

—The anniversaries of remarkable events of the week are: Big Bethel fight 10th, 1861; W. B. Bryant died 12th, 1878; Gen. Scott born 13th, 1786; Battle of Bunker Hill 17th, 1775; Battle of Waterloo 18, 1815; Battle of Petersburg 15th, 1864; Lost Mountain 15th 16th 17th, 1864; Stars and Stripes adopted as National banner 14 1777; Total eclipse of the Moon 12th, 1881.

—One night last week, a certain young knight of the yard-stick betook himself to the banks of the creek to while away a few hours in old Isaac Walton's favorite occupation—angling. Bites were numerous—from mosquitoes—and in our young friends endeavors to keep the blood-thirsty insects from devouring him he lost his equilibrium and went headforemost into the stream, thus ending his piscatorial amusement for that night.

—On last Friday morning John Leversedge, a civil engineer and draughtsman, in Col. Yates' Midland survey corps, was stricken down with appoplexy. He had entered upon his duties for the day, in the office in this place, and about nine o'clock complained of a severe pain in his head, and in a short time became unconscious. He lingered until half-past one o'clock in the afternoon when he died. The deceased had been in Col. Yates' employ but a few days. His remains were taken to Greensboro on Saturday morning for interment. The deceased was a widower, and leaves four children.

The Eclipse.—Saturday night was beautiful, cool and pleasant. A large number of our citizens enjoyed the promenade concert until a late hour, not retiring until Luna had entered in the shadow of the earth. About 12.50 the moon begun to enter the penumbra or outer shadow of the earth, and the interest in the spectacle grew intense. Nearly every part of town had its moon-gazers, until about 1.20 o'clock, when the moon was entirely obscured. The eclipse lasted one hour and twenty minutes. The atmosphere was peculiarly clear.

—The Yadkin county Justices of the Peace elected their County Superintendent of Public Schools last Monday by a strict Prohibition vote. Mr. Martin the successful nominee and prohibition advocate receiving a vote of 18 against 7.

—A very large Sunday School excursion came up to Winston from Durham on Tuesday last. Winston Baptist Sunday School received them at the depot, and escorted them to them to the Baptist Church, where a song of welcome was sung by the Winston School, followed by an address of welcome by Rev. M. Baldwin, of Winston. The Durham Sunday School responded with a song. Mr. Halleck, of Durham responded to the address of Mr. Baldwin. Rev. H. A. Brown, of Winston and Rev. C. Durham, of Durham, delivered addresses.

The procession then formed and marched down 2nd street, the Durham and Winston Sunday School headed by the Durham and Salem Band united, to Main, thence up Main to N. E. corner of courthouse Square and from thence down shallowford and cherry streets to reservation, where a splendid dinner was served up. The few hours were pleasantly occupied in strolling or driving about town. The excursion left for home at 4 o'clock.

Stokes County.—We learn from the Danbury *Reporter*, that at a joint meeting of the Board of Commissioners and Justices of the Peace, held in the Court-house, on the 6th inst., R. B. Glenn was elected Superintendent of Public Schools.

Registrars and judges of election on the question of prohibition were appointed, and the taxes laid as follows: State tax on $100 valuation of property, 28 cts.; poll 81 cts. School levy on $100 valuation of property, 12½ cts.; poll, 37½ cts. County levy on $100 valuation of property, 26¼ cts.; poll, 78 cts.

—There are four murderers at large from Stokes county, each of whom has shot his man dead, and as many more desperate characters whose deeds entitle them to the epithet of first-class outlaws.—*Danbury Reporter.*

Prayer for Sunday Schools.

SUNDAY, JUNE 19, 1881.

In accordance with a resolution adopted at their meeting in August, 1880, the Executive Committee earnestly recommend that Sunday, June 19th, 1881, the Sabbath immediately preceding the International Convention, at Toronto, Canada, be observed as a day of united prayer for Sunday Schools throughout the world, invoking especially the manifest blessing of God to rest upon the Convention, that it may be fruitful in good issues to the cause in which we are engaged.

Brethren, pray for us, for the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace, for the promotion of a deeper and more intelligent interest in Sunday School work among Christians generally, and for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom the world over.

For the Executive Committee,
FRANKLIN ALLEN, Ch'mn.
Wm. Harris, Sec'y.

Salem Academy.

READINGS AND RECITATIONS.

On Tuesday evening we had the pleasure of witnessing the readings and recitations of a select number of the young ladies of the Academy, under the direction of Miss Carrie Patterson.

The recitations were well chosen, and the delivery excellent. We noticed but little of the usual timidity, so common among school girls, when they appear before an audience, as large as that assembled in the Academy Chapel. Some of the recitations were long and rather difficult of delivery, yet in most cases, the young ladies proved themselves equal to the task, and often much better than we had a right to expect. Misses M. Jones and Peacock, rendered the Piano Duo, "Nabuco," admirably. Miss Grogan gave Adalaide Procter's "A Legend of Bregenz," in fine style. Miss Patterson certainly comprehends humor and cleverly gave the "Canal Boat." Miss Pfohl's Essay, "What every girl needs," was well composed, and read with good effect. The Cataract of Lodore, spoken in unison by Misses Macomson, Reid, Wilson, Rorer and Gaston, was as unique as it was promptly and pleasantly recited. The relief of Lucknow, was well given by Miss L. Jones. Miss Bitting's Essay, "The Village Beau," was capital. Miss Lineback closed the first part with a song, in her usual splendid manner.

The second part was opened by Miss Fries, a fine song "Alla Stella Confidente," given in excellent style. Macaulay's "Battle of Ivry" was remarkably well given by the Third Class. It was perhaps the best rendered piece of the evening, the young ladies, all speaking together, in perfect time.

Miss Parker very successfully gave "The Angels of Buena Vista." The "Bugle Song," spoken together by Misses Peacock, Traynham, Watkins, Waugh and Holland, was one of the best of the evening. Miss Coleman gave us "Mona's Waters," Miss Grier read "Miss Maloney on the Chinese Question," in good style. We were highly pleased with Miss Brown's rendition of "When the Kye come Hame." The style was faultless, the enunciation distinct, and the singing birdlike. Miss Jones' Essay, "Men are Rare," was in good taste and well read.

The performance was concluded with "Coronation March," "Le Prophete," by Miss K. Jones and Sig. D'Anna, in brilliant style.

Concert on Wednesday evening. Notice next week.

The Commencement exercises take place this morning, and will be of more than usual interest. The following programme will be observed:

Grand Overture. William Tell.—*Rossini.*

Reading of Scripture and Prayer.

Salutatory Address,
Miss Jones.

Ballad. The Angel at the Window.—*Tours.*

The "Land of the Sky," and Unrest—Essays.

Miss Sluder, and Miss Brown.

Duo. Piano and Organ. Faust.—*Ketterer and Durand.*

The Toilet, and Woman's Rights—Essays.

Miss Vogler, and Miss Mack.

Duet. Dunque io son. Il Barbiere—*Rossini.*

Literary Address,
Hon. A. M. Waddell, Wilmington.

Presentation of Diplomas to Graduating Class, and to Graduates of Music Department,
Rev. E. Rondthaler, of the Board of Trustees.

Grand Waltz (for four hands). Cagliostro—*J. Strauss.*

Valedictory Address,
Miss Swann.

Song. "It is not true—*Mattei.*

Doxology and Benediction.

The Seventy-Eighth Annual Session will begin Thursday, September 1st, 1881.

The *Academy* speaks of the music of Commencement day as being delightful. Miss Lineback concludes the exercises with Mattei's "It is not true," and sings it perfectly.

Yokohama, Japan,
May 13th, 1881.

Messrs. Editors:—The *Press* for January, February and March has just been received, and gave me much pleasure, particularly the local columns, which contain many interesting items of home and friends. I wrote you last from Port Said, Egypt, since which time I have made the passage to Yokohama, where I arrived on the 14th ult., touching en route at Penang, Singapore and Hong Kong, all English possessions.

I must confess that I was disappointed in the Suez Canal. As a feat of civil engineering, the greatest and most important to commerce, that has ever been accomplished, too much cannot be said in its praise, but to the casual traveler, it offers almost nothing of interest. The monotony of a boundless expanse of sandy desert, is only relieved by an occasional glimpse of a passing caravan, composed of dirty Arabs,—poetically termed "Sons of the Desert," with their camels.

Penang and Singapore were very interesting to me, as being my first experience of genuine Eastern life, which I find to be free and easy in style, and on the whole, fascinating. The excellent fruit to be had at these places was particularly welcome after a voyage of twenty days at sea.

Hong Kong can scarcely be called a Chinese city, though there are many of the "wiley heathens" living there. From the little I have seen of them in their own country, I should say that they are the most sober, industrious and ingenious people that I have ever seen. I shall have considerable opportunity of learning more of them before I return to the United States, and may be able to tell you something of their life and habits in a future letter, but am not at all afraid of having to alter the estimate I have formed of them, except perhaps in some individual cases, where they have felt the "benign influences of civilization."

Yokohama is a very picturesque and interesting city, but scarcely a characteristic Japanese place, on account of its large foreign population and consequent influence. The line between the foreign and Japanese settlements is, however, quite distinctly drawn, and in the latter quarter may be seen some genuine specimens of Japanese life. The mass of the native people resident here, are of the working class, as Yokohama is a modern commercial city, which sprang up quickly after the treaty made with the Japanese by Commodore M. C. Perry, in 1854, and naturally attracts none but tradesmen and coolies. It is connected with Tokio, the Capital of the Empire by a railroad about eighteen miles in length, which was constructed by English engineers for the Japanese Government. It is well managed by the native officers who now control it, and has proven so profitable that arrangements are being made to extend it still further. Apropos of this railroad, quite an amusing story is told of the natives, when they first commenced to use it. It is the custom of the Japanese to wear no shoes in the house. Their shoes, or rather clogs, since they are made of wood and have no tops, are held on the foot by two grass thongs, which pass over the instep on either side, and between the toes. When they are about to go into a house, they kick these off, leaving them at the door, and enter in their stocking feet, reclaiming them when they pass out. Following up this custom, in the early days of railroad travel, many of them would remove their clogs before entering the cars at Tokio, and were greatly surprised at not finding them on the platform when they disembarked at Yokohama. I was led into a rather ridiculous, though very natural mistake, the other night, by the same peculiar custom. Walking along the street, I passed what was evidently a native theatre, in full blast, and wishing to see how they conduct their amusements, I decided to enter. So I commenced to look around for the entrance, but without success. Presently I noticed rather an unusual number of people entering what I had taken to be a shoe store, and none came out, so I concluded that this must be the entrance, and upon examination, found that such was really the case, but instead of being a shoe store, it was only the place where the patrons of the theatre left their clogs, and took checks for them from the attendants, who ranged them around the room on shelves. It was during an intermission that I entered, and I found the place literally packed with men women and children, all sitting on their heels, after the usual fashion, with the legs bent back under them. After waiting nearly half an hour, while refreshments, consisting of rice, tea, candies and cake were served, the curtain at length went np, and exposed to view a Japanese musician, squatting on his haunches, "Sam-San" in hand. The Sam-San is an instrument much resembling the banjo, though somewhat different in shape, and with only three stringe. There is said to be a greal deal of music in this instrument, and perhaps there is, but I have not seen any one yet who could get it out. The performer in question twanged away at it for some time, howling the while in a manner that convinced me that he was sick, very sick too; so I waited patiently to see him die; but after a quarter of an hour I found that I was gradually giving way under the mental strain of listening to him, while he grew no weaker, so I concluded that I had better withdraw from the unequal contest. I have made several visits to Tokio, and will tell you something in a future letter of my impressions of that city. I shall confine myself throughout, however, to my own personal experiences and impressions, leaving your readers if really interested in Japan, to look to other and better sources for detailed descriptions, statistics, history, etc., Con.

—Internal Revenue Collections, Fifth District, for the week ending June 11, 1881:—

Saturday	$4,983 92
Monday	2,230 53
Tuesday	6,306 82
Wednesday	3,313 52
Thursday	3,213 80
Friday	3,040 33
Total.	$23,088 95

BUSINESS NOTICES.

—A few copies of REVISED TESTAMENT at the Bookstore. More on hand shortly.

—Lewis' White Lead at GRAY & MARTIN'S.

—Paints and Oils, a full line at GRAY & MARTIN'S.

—Call at H. W. FRIES Store for gentlemens' Fine Shoes.

—Lithia Water for sale by the gallon at GRAY & MARTIN'S.

—BRICKS WITHOUT STRAW, at the Salem Book Store.

—Lamps and all Lamp Goods at GRAY & MARTIN'S DRUG STORE.

—For your spring supply of Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Shoes, go to H. W. FRIES'.

—GRAY & MARTIN, Druggists, succeed Montague & Gray and Gray & Wilson.

—Those wishing to try our Teas can obtain samples free.
GRAY & MARTIN.

FINE SHOES.

Just received the largest stock of FINE SHOES, ever brought to this market,—all Ziegler Brothers manufacture.

Also a large line of Carpet samples.
H. W. FRIES.

WANTED.

A good, sober and reliable Harness maker can find employment by applying to S. A. VEACH,
May 19, 1881. Salem, N. C.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an **Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases.** For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. **Public speakers** and **singers** use them to clear and strengthen the **Voice.** Sold at twenty-five cents a box everywhere.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat, (white) per bush	$1 30 to $1 50
Wheat, (red) " "	1 15 to 1 30
Corn, per bushel,	60 to 65
Oats, " "	50 to 60
Rye, " "	90 to 1 00
Barley, per bush	00 to 00
Flour, per hundred,	3 00 to 3 75
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel,	00 to 00
Peas, (white,) " "	00 to 00
Beans, (col'd,)" "	00 to 00
Beans, (white,)" "	00 to 00
Onion Setts, per bushel,	0 00 to 00
Pork,	6 to 7
Country Meat, (hog round,)	8 to 09
" Hams'	10 to 12
Green Apples per bushel,	00 to 0 00
Eggs, per dozen,	10 to 00
Butter, per pound,	15 to 20
Tallow, " "	5 to 0
Beeswax, " "	20 to 20
Flax Seed, per bushel,	80 to 0 90
Potatoes, Irish, per bush	60 to 0 75
Potatoes, sweet, " "	50 to 75
Cabbage, per pound,	1½ to 2
Chickens, per dozen,	1 50 to 2 00
Hay, per hundred,	50 to 55
Fodder, per hundred bdls,	00 to 00
Shucks, per hundred lbs,	00 to 00
Blackberries,	0 to 00
Whortlleberries	0 to 00
Dried Cherries	0 to 00
Dried Apples	0 to 00

Winston Tobacco Market.

[Corrected by A. B. Gorrell.]

The offerings continue reasonably large with but little improvement in quality. Prices remain firm for all rich, waxy fillers and wrappers, while the nondescrip and inferior sorts are lower. Bright and fancy wrappers are unusually scarce and in good demand.

Lugs Common Green	3 00 to 3 50
" " Red	3 75 to 4 50
" Good	4 50 to 5 50
Smokers, common green bight	4 00 to 5 00
" " bright	5 50 to 6 50
" good	7 00 to 8 50
" fine	9 00 to 11 00
" fancy	12 00 to 18 00
Good, rich, ripe, sweet fillers	9 00 to 17 00
Cutters, thin, bright leaf	12 00 to 18 00
Leaf, common green	5 00 to 7 00
" " red	6 00 to 8 50
" good, waxy red	9 00 to 12 00
Wrappers Common dark	8 00 to 11 00
" Good, red	11 50 to 15 00
" com., mahoghany,	12 50 to 18 00
" good, rich, "	20 00 to 25 00
" fine	30 00 to 45 00
" common bright	16 00 to 18 00
" good	22 50 to 30 00
" fine	35 00 to 40 50
" fancy	50 00 to 60 00 to 70 00

Damaged tobacco of all grades sells very low.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements. Office hours from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M., during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 A. M.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday at 6.45, a. m., and every day at 3.40, p. m. Due every day, by 12:30, a. m., and every day except Sunday, by 11.45, a. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Tobaccoville, Dalton, Bliss and Flat Shoals. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:30, a. m. Due every day except Sunday, at 3, p. m.

DANBURY, via Winston, Flat Branch, Sedge Garden, Germanton Walnut Cove and Meadows. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:30, a. m, Due every day, except Sunday by 3, p. m.

YADKINVILLE, via Winston, Lewisville, Panther Creek Conrad's and Charity closes every day except Sunday at 5:30, a. m. Due every day except Sunday by 3, p. m.

ROCKFORD, via Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend and Richmond Hill Closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5:30, a. m. Due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 6, p.m.

FULTON, via Friedberg, Yokely, Advance and Elbaville. Closes every Tuesday and Friday at 5:30, a. m. Due Tuesday and Friday by 7, p. m.
H. W. SHORE, P. M.

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THE NEW EDITION
Contains over 118,000 Words,
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The "highest authority of the Courts in definition."—*Chief Justice Waite.*
Almost universal authority in deciding the meaning of words.
No other Dictionary has been bought by any State to supply its Schools.
Dictionary on which nine-tenths of the School Books of the country are based.
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Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.
Also Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary. 1040 Pages Octavo. 600 Engravings.

GEO. W. HINSHAW. W. M. HINSHAW.

SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1881.

HINSHAW BROTHERS,

WINSTON, N. C.

Four years ago to-day we opened our first stock of GOODS in one of the buildings we now occupy. Not satisfied to remain where we started, we have from time to time added to our building and stock, so that we can safely say that we now have the most complete Store Rooms in the State. We have in use two of BATES' best ELEVATORS by the means of which we have easy access to all parts of the ten Rooms in our Block, all of which are filled with Merchandise of every description, which we buy at the lowest prices, mostly from manufacturers, and which we will sell at reasonable prices.

IN OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENTS, WHICH ARE THE LARGEST IN TOWN, we will duplicate in prices any bill of an ordinary amount bought in any market, freight taken into consideration.

OUR RETAIL DEPARTMENTS ARE THE MOST COMPLETE IN WINSTON. We call especial attention to our line of

DRESS GOODS,

TRIMMINGS, LAWNS, PEQUETS, SUITINGS, NOTIONS, PARASOLS, COTTONADES, CASSIMERES, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Winchester, Va., and Miles' Philadelphia Shoes
A SPECIALTY.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS IN PART OF

400 Suits of Mens' and Boys' Clothing
40 Cases Hats.
85 Cases and Bales of Dry Goods
50 Cases Notions
100 Bags Coffee
50 Barrels Sugar
75 " Syrups
150 Kegs of Nails and Horse Shoes

SPLENDID STOCK OF

STAPLE HARDWARE,

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Tin Ware, Hollow Ware and Queensware

in large quantities and great variety.

2,000 Dozens Coats' Spool Cotton at N. Y. Prices.
2,000 Pounds Sole Leather.
20,000 Pounds Meat and Lard.
White Lead, Oils, Varnishes, &c.

We intend to make it to the interest of every one to come and see us, and we invite you to do so.

7,500 BAGS OF THE CELEBRATED STAR BRAND TOBACCO MANURE For Sale this Spring.

Buy your GOODS of us and sell your TOBACCO at our NEW WAREHOUSE, (PACE'S) when completed, and you will come as near getting the worth of your money in Merchandise, and the worth of your Tobacco in money as you can get in this wide world.

COME ONE, COME ALL.

Respectfully,
HINSHAW BROTHERS.
May 19th, 1881.

JOHN GATLING, President, W. H. CROW, Vice-President
W. S. PRIMROSE, Secretary and Treasurer,
P. COWPER Adjuster and Supervisor.

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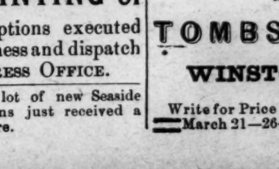
INSURES ALL  CLASSES OF
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JOB PRINTING of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at the Press Office.

New Books.—A lot of new Seaside Library publications just received a he Salem Bookstore.

SPRING OPENING.

NEW GOODS. REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE.

JUST RECEIVED at Mrs. DOUTHIT'S, a large assortment of all kinds of

MILLINERY GOODS,

NOTIONS,
WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.,

for the Spring and Summer of 1881, which will be sold cheap for cash.

All are invited to call.
Mrs. T. B. DOUTHIT.
Salem, N. C., April, 1, 1881.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

$25 PREMIUM.

GET THE BEST.
Turner's Patent Evaporator.

A PREMIUM OF $25 will be given the farmer who produces the greatest quantity of sugar from syrup made by Turner's Patent Evaporator, from one acre of seed cane, grown in North Carolina. Ten pounds to be exhibited at the next annual State Fair at Raleigh.

Turner's Patent Evaporator has been in use for two years, and is highly recommended by farmers and others who have used it. The following certificate speaks for itself:

State of North Carolina, Surry Co., January 18th, 1881.

To all whom it may concern:

This is to certify that I have used the Turner Evaporator for the past year and find it to be a perfect success.

It has advantages that no other evaporator has:

1st. The fire can be regulated without any danger of risk of burning or scorching the molasses.

2nd. The arrangement is such that you can regulate the flow of juice and discharge of finished syrup with such accuracy as not to endanger the syrup from its having tinge of scorch or dark drugy appearance.

3rd. It facilitates the labor so very much that one hand can attend to the Evaporator and do good work; besides many other advantages that I have neither time or space here to enumerate.

Rev. J. J. SETLIFF.

P. S. I made syrup from the early Amber Cane that actually commenced the process of granulation on the Evaporator.
J. J. S.

For further information, call on or address, W. E. TURNER, Dalton, N. C.
or B. TURNER, Bethania, N. C.
March 3, 1881–8–6m.

A. N. ZEVELY,
ON F. STREET,
WASHINGTON, - - D. C
(Late Assistant Postmaster-General.)
Attends to business before any of the Departments. Collections, etc.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Also excellent for human flesh. READ PROOF BELOW.

From a Prominent Physician.

Washingtonville, Ohio, June 17th, 1880.

Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—Reading your advertisement in Turf, Field and Farm, of Kendall's Spavin Cure, and having a valuable and speedy horse which had been lame from spavin eighteen months, I sent to you for a bottle by express, which in six weeks removed all lameness and enlargement and a large splint from another horse, and both horses are to-day as sound as colts. The one bottle was worth to me one hundred dollars.

Respectfully yours, H. A. BERTOLETT, M.D.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 18th, 1880.

Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—I have a very fine mare that has had a bone spavin for a long time. I tried every thing man could devise to cure it but all in vain and was about to give it up when a friend of mine in this city came to me and recommended Kendall's Spavin Cure which I tried with grand results, removing that bone clear and clean and then I sent 25 cents to you for one of your illustrated Horse Books and I think there is no better book printed on the horse and his diseases. I have taken great interest in it and have since sold 18 copies for you to my neighbors and will try and do what good I can by getting them for others.

Yours truly, G. W. MILLER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE ON HUMAN FLESH.

Bakersfield, Vt., Dec. 28, 1879.

B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—I wish to add my testimony in favor of your invaluable liniment, "Kendall's Spavin Cure." In the spring of 1877 I slipped on the ice and sprained my limb at the knee joint. I was very lame and at times suffered the most excruciating pain. I wore a bandage on it for over a year, and tried most everything in my reach, but could find nothing that would give me permanent relief. When I overworked, it would pain me very much. In April 1878 I began to think I should be a cripple for life; but having some of "Kendall's Spavin Cure" thought I would try it. I used one-third of a bottle, and experienced relief at once. The pain left me and has not troubled me since. I feel very grateful to you and would recommend "Kendall's Spavin Cure" to all who suffer from sprain or rheumatism.

Yours truly, Mrs. J. BOUTELL.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE is sure in its effects, mild in its action as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach every deep-seated pain or to remove any bony growth, or other enlargement, such as sparins, splints, curbs, callous, spralns, swellings, any lameness and all enlargements of the joints or limbs, or rheumatism in man and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild and yet certain in its effects.

Send address for Illustrated Circulsr, which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success to our knowledge, for beast as well as man.

Price $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors, DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO. Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

SOLD BY ALL DRUG STORES.

BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the Industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted every where to work for us. Now is the time. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one willing to work can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. A great opportunity for making money easily and honorably. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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SALEM N. C

WHAT IS NICKEL?

The Material Out of Which Our Five-Cent Coin is Made.

Since the convenient five-cent coin which, in common talk, is called "a nickel," has come into general circulation, the question above is asked either mentally or morally hundreds of times every day, and but few get an intelligent answer. In China and India a white copper, called pack tong, has long been known, and has been extensively used both there and in Europe for counterfeiting silver coin. About the year 1700 a peculiar ore was discovered in the copper mines of Saxony, which had the appearance of being very rich, but in smelting it yielded no copper, and the miners called it kupfer-nickel, or false copper. In 1754 Constadt announced the discovery of a new metal in kupfer-nickel, to which he gave the name of nickel. It was in combination with arsenic, from which he could relieve it only in parts. The alloy of nickel and arsenic which he obtained was white, brittle and very hard, and had a melting point as nearly as high as cast-iron. It was not until 1823 that pure nickel was obtained by analysis of German silver, which had for a number of years been produced at Suhl, in Saxony. Its composition was ascertained to be copper ten parts, zinc five and nickel four. If more nickel be used the alloy is as white as silver and susceptible of a very high polish, but becomes too brittle and hard to be hammered or rolled, and can be worked only by casting. Pure nickel is a white metal which tarnishes readily in the air. Unlike silver, it is not acted on by the vapor of sulphur, and even the strong mineral acids attract it but slightly. Nickel has the hardness of iron, and, like it, has strong magnetic properties, but cannot be welded and is soldered with difficulty. Pure nickel has heretofore been used chiefly for plating, for which purpose its hardness and power to resist atmospheric influences admirably adapt it. Within the last year the French have succeeded in rolling the metal into plates, from which spoons and other table furniture may be pressed. Nickel bronze, which consists of equal parts of copper and nickel, with a little tin, may be cast into very delicate forms, and is susceptible of a high polish. Mines of nickel are worked at Chatham, Conn., and Lancaster, Penn., and it is said to be found at Mine La Motte, Mo., and at several points in Colorado and New Mexico, where but little attention is paid to it. It is extensively mined in Saxony and in Sweden, but the discovery of a new ore (a silicate of nickel) in New Caledonia, will probably suspend the use of the arsenical ores, and yet bring nickel into common use. Switzerland, in the year 1832, made a coin of German silver, which is identical in composition with our nickel coin. The United States made nickel cents in 1856, and eight years later coined the five-cent pieces. Belgium adopted nickel coinage in 1860 and Germany in 1873. England has lately coined pennies for Jamaica, but at home she and France adhere to the clumsy copper small change.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The buzzing and humming noise of certain insects is not vocal, but is produced by very rapid flapping of the wings against the air or the body. By an ingenious mechanical device it has been found that the wings of a guat flap at the rate of 15,000 times in a second.

The entire surface of the globe occupies about 200,000,000 of square miles, nearly three quarters of which is covered by water, that is, the extent of the water is nearly three times as great as that of the land. The surface of the sea in the Southern Hemisphere is to that in the Northern in about the ratio of thirteen to nine.

The absorptive power of fine charcoal is about half as much as that of box-wood. The charcoal made from cork-wood, which is very porous, is not absorbent, neither is graphite. Platinum, in the finely divided form known as platinum sponge, is said to absorb 250 times its volume of oxygen gas. Many other porous substances, such as meerschaum, gypsum and silk, are highly absorbent.

Numerous examples may be cited of the extreme divisibility of matter. The tenth part of a grain of musk will continue for years to fill a room with its odoriferous particles, and at the end of that time will scarcely be diminished in weight. Blood is composed of red, flattened globules floating in a colorless liquid called serum. In man the diameter of one of these gloubles is less than the 3500th part of an inch, and the drop of blood which might be suspended from the point of a needle would contain about a million of globules.

A paper on electricity and the announcement of fire lately read by M. Bartelons before the scientific section of the Syndical Union of Belgium, stated, on statistical evidence, that with the most perfected systems serious fires were reduced to four per cent.; with systems of telegraph lines, but without alarms, they still reached seventeen per cent., while without telegraphic assistance they reached twenty-seven per cent.

A system of lighting railroad cars with gas has been tried on the Baltic railway. The gas is made on the cars by the action of sulphuric acid on zinc, the resulting hydrogen being carbureted by being passed through naptha vapor. It is said that this gas has very little odor, and its flame is bright, white and constant, and that it is cheaper and gives better results than stearine candles.

A Big Hennery.

A correspondent of the *New England Farmer* describes the hennery on the estate of Mr. John W. Brooks, at East Milton, Mass., and the mechanical arrangements for hatching and rearing chickens:

The buildings consist of four ranges of coops, each 170 feet long by fifteen wide. The southern side is provided with large windows occupying nearly half the front side of the building, and also with sliding wooden ventilators, which can be all thrown open or closed together by means of a simple attachment of wire running the whole length of the building. There is room for 1,200 hens. The incubator used is heated by a couple of lamps at one end; the eggs are in trays under a tank of hot water, and the temperature is regulated by a metallic rod over the eggs, which, by its contraction or expansion, breaks or completes an electric circuit, which acting on a clock work escapement gives power enough to open or close the ventilators. The machine is bulky and expensive, but it does very good work, having hatched from seventy to eighty per cent. of the eggs placed in it. It holds 750 eggs at a time. The chicks, as fast as hatched, are placed in small paper boxes lined with flannel and kept warm till they dry off, when they are ready for the artificial mothers. These "mothers" are of wood, lined with soft cloth for feathers, and their life's blood is warm water circulating from a heater. The chicks, however, take kindly to this sort of treatment, and huddle together under the pipes as tenderly as under the mother's wing; they are fastened in at night by a door of wire netting, and allowed to run, after a few weeks, in fine weather, out of doors in yards facing the south, in front of the coops.

FACTS AND COMMENTS.

A Colorado judge recently cleared a desperado who had committed a foul murder, but the crowd hanged the rascal from the court-house window and told the judge that the next time he let a murderer go they would hang him. Thereupon his honor promptly sentenced three other murderers to be hanged.

Utah is just now the chosen field for considerable Christian missionary work There are forty-four Presbyterian missionaries in the Territory, maintained at an annual cost of $36,000, the Congregationalists are spending $30,000 in new schoolhouses and churches, the Methodists have twenty missionaries on the ground and other denominations are represented. These tremendous onslaughts have incited the Mormons to renewed zeal.

The czar of Russia rules over an undermined empire, and occasionally some portion of the explosive elements, cropping out of the surface, is observed. This is the real significance of the incident of the other day, when a mine of gunpowder was found under a stone bridge at a steamer landing in St. Petersburg. The arrest of a couple of naval lieutenants at Cronstadt for abstracting dynamite from the imperial stores only shows how slight a hold the czar has on his own picked officers.

The assize court at Heilbronn, in Wurtemberg, had lately before it a case which is probably unique in criminal annals. A laborer, who was laid up with a broken leg, was charged with embezzlement and was summoned to appear before the judge d'instruction. Overwhelmed with the disgrace, perhaps unable to exculpate himself, he ordered his son to hang him. The son, who was also a laborer, obeyed his father's wish, and carried him to the house loft, where he hung him effectively from one of the beams. The court sentenced the son to imprisonment for three years and nine months.

Some of the Nihilists, who are known as "Federalists," have drawn up a scheme of reorganization which they propose to bring forward after the destruction of the present political regime. According to this scheme Russia would be split up into a number of small free states, which would only be connected with each other by a congress and a president, like the United States of America. Small and self-governing states are, they say, the primitive forms of Russian political life; it was only Ivan the Terrible and his successor who, with the help of the Tartars, created the present centralized and autocratic empire. Such a scheme would, it is believed, find favor with many members of the constitutional party, who feel the difficulty of governing a nation of 80,000,000 of people by a single central parliament, and also with some of the "old Russians," who dream of establishing, in opposition to the civilization of the West, an improved civilization based on the institutions of ancient Russia.

In the *Nineteenth Century* Mrs. Burr advocates a reform in dealing with the problem of crime which deserves careful consideration and which will commend itself to common sense on this side of the Atlantic as well as on the other. She points out the fact which both moralists and novelists have emphasized before this, that the seeds of crime are sown in young hearts before boys and girls have reached their teens, and that to leave little children to grow up under circumstances which almost drive them into pilfering and then punish them because they become thieves is at once an injustice and a folly. She proposes to cut off the supply of our prisons, and even of our reform schools, by putting the street Arabs under ten years of age into homes no one of which should contain more than fifty or sixty children, who should be under the charge of carefully-instructed matrons, and should be clothed, fed and properly trained, and eventually provided with places where a healthful and productive industry would become possible for them.

"There is a new kind of fiend in existence," said a postoffice detective to a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Record*, "the postal card fiend, who came into existence with that species of epistolary effusion. The nuisance is a much greater one than you can imagine. No one who is not connected with the service can imagine the number of scurrilous cards sent out. Ladies come to us —some of them belonging to the first families of our city—who are almost heartbroken over the open missives they have received. They do not want to expose the matter—often it is the result of some family feud—and so all we can do is to stop the cards here, while the villain is allowed to go free. I have heard of a case lately where a young wife was assailed in reputation by a former lover—rejected of course—who kept just within the boundary of the law. The insinuating language was sufficiently veiled to keep the young husband uneasy, while it ate deep into the young bride's heart. It will kill her, as she is dying slowly of the inward wound. Of course ten years in prison would be light punishment for such a fiend, but these people always calculate on an unwillingness to prosecute on account of fears of publicity."

An illustration of the value of revaccination is afforded by a report just furnished by the chief medical officer of the general postoffice in England. This report relates to an average number of 10,504 persons employed in the postal service in London, all of whom have been required to undergo revaccination on admission to the service, unless that operation has been performed within seven years previously. Among these persons, during the ten years 1870-1879, there has not been a single fatal case of smallpox, and in only ten instances have there been non-fatal attacks, all of which were of a very slight character. In the telegraph department, where the enforcement of revaccination has not been carried out with quite the same completeness, twelve cases have occurred in the same period among a staff averaging 1,458 in number. Eight of these attacks were of persons who had not been revaccinated, and one proved fatal. The remaining four were of revaccinated persons, who all perfectly recovered without pitting. This experience, like that of the nurses at the smallpox hospitals, seems to show that revaccinated persons enjoy absolute immunity from severe attacks of smallpox and that their risk of catching that disease at all, even in its most modified form, is infinitesimal.

The "Drummer" System.

At a recent meeting of the Leeds Industrial Co-operative society, the largest in the world, having a membership of 18,000, to consider whether the society should join the wholesale society, one of the delegates said "he had been told by a gentleman who had reliable information upon the point, that there were no fewer than 40,000 commercial travelers in the United Kingdom, and that the railway fares, hotel and other expenses of these men averaged $50 each per week. That meant that there was a sum of $5,000,000 a week paid to people for going about the country to tell people where certain articles are made, and persuading people to buy them.

The City of Tunis.

An Italian proverb says, "See Naples and then die," and there is also an Arabian saying to the same effect as regards Tunis; but to the European traveler the Mohammedan city, with its mosques, its minarets, its huge palms and fig trees, and, above all, the great fortress that dominates its site, will always be preferred. Unfortunately, on landing the pleasing illusion is speedily lost, and that which appeared from afar as a succession of fine streets and princely residences is found to be a labyrinth of small lanes, the buildings generally in a wretched state of dilapidation and the narrow roadways filthy in the extreme. Evidently there has never been any recognized plan in its construction, but of late years, especially since the occupation of Algeria by the French, the influence of European residents has resulted in ameliorating and beautifying some of the open sites with which the city is studded, but which are mostly dedicated to cemeteries and to the ruins of palaces and strongholds that mark the salient history of Tunis since its foundation in the birth of our civilization. The city may be divided into three parts, respectively devoted to the Europeans, the Arabs and the Jews. The square in which is situated the Exchange presents a fine appearance, being built with some semblance of regularity, and containing the abodes of the consuls and rich foreign residents. This quarter assumes the liveliest and most picturesque appearance during the busy hours of the day, when Arab, Moor, Turk, Frank and Jew meet in this, the principal mart of the northern coast of Africa, where are to be found all the products of this magnificent but as yet poorly explored continent.

The upper part of the city, forming a species of amphitheater, is inhabited by the Mussulmans, and on the summit is the Kaslah or citadel, which is justly celebrated for its Oriental magnificence, the approaches being embellished with massive Roman and Saracenic ruins, with fountains shaded by marble porticos wrought with the most intricate and elaborate devices, with the upper spaces studded with palm and other tropical trees. The citadel itself must have formed a redoubtable stronghold during the middle ages, but with modern artillery its heavy embattlements could be breached in a few hours. It contains many monuments dedicated to the kings of Tunis, some huge towers on which are cut various texts from the koran, and an armory dating from the time of Charles V., of Spain, containing a most valuable collection of military trophies. There is also an arsenal, a powder manufactory, and depots for provisions and supplies; indeed, the citadel is almost a complete city of itself, with its arcades, its galleries, its vaults and subterranean passages, in which, without a guide, it would be as easy to lose one's way as in the catacombs of Rome. From the ramparts is a most magnificent view, but the chief attraction to the eye is the bey's palace, the Darel-bey, which is justly considered as the finest type yet extant of the Moresque style of architecture, and superior even to the Alhambra in the beauty of its lace-like ornamentation and the brilliancy of the colored marble with which it is chiefly adorned. This superb building shows in all its purlieus that strange mingling of misery and magnificence that since the days of "Haroun-Al-Raschid" and the "Thousand and One Nights" appears to be inevitable in all oriental palaces not subject to European rule.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Interesting Facts About the Electric Light.

The London *Graphic* contains an illustrated account of the Swan electric light which will prove to be of especial interest to people residing in the country or in places where a flow of water sufficient to turn a small turbine wheel can be secured. After the cost of the lamp and its accompaniments no other outlay is necessary. The experiments made by Mr. Swan himself at Cragside, in England, were with his perfected lamp, which makes use of a continuous carbon conductor inclosed in a glass bulb hermetically sealed. At a distance of three-quarters of a mile the overflow of a pond was used to propel a six-horse power turbine wheel, and produced the electricity, which is carried to the house over a double row of copper wires.

The lamp itself is said to be exceedingly simple, and may be hung from the ceiling, placed in a bracket on a side wall or in the porcelain body of an old oil or kerosene lamp of the style so much used at present. It consists of a glass bulb about three inches in diameter, from which a cylindrical arm extends. Two platinum wires connected with the intermediate carbon conductor pass through this arm and into the bulb and are hermetically sealed by fusion of the glass around them on entrance into the glass wall of the lamp. The carbon filament is a special feature of the lamp, and is "wonderfully thin and elastic," looking, in the engraving given of it, like a piece of looped wire. Since the air is exhausted from the well the carbon does not decompose, in fact it becomes harder from continued usage. The carbon thus used by Mr. Swan in his experiments has lasted uninterruptedly since last October. It is claimed for the system that the light can be absolutely divided without sacrifice of economy, forty-five of them being in use at Cragside, each lamp giving a light equal to that of three ordinary lamps and the current being turned on or off by small switches inserted in the wall.

Proof of Animal Life in Other Planets.

Two interesting problems which have long perplexed the scientific world appear to have been at last definitely solved by the eminent geologist, Dr. Hahn. These questions are, first, whether or not celestial bodies, other than the earth, belonging to our solar system are inhabited by animate beings, and, secondly, whether the meteoric stones from time to time cast upon the surface of this globe emanate from incandescent comets or from volcanic planets. That they at no time formed a part of the earth itself has been conclusively demonstrated.

Dr. Hahn has recently completed a series of investigations upon some of the huge meteoric stones that fell from the skies in Hungary during the summer of 1866. Thin laminæ of these mysterious bodies, subjected to examination under a powerful microscope, have been found to contain coralline and spongeous formations, and to reveal unmistakable traces of the lower forms of vegetation. All the organisms, animal and vegetable, discovered by Dr. Hahn in the delicate stone shavings he has thus dealt with indicate the condition of their parent world to be one of what is technically termed "primary formation." But the presence of water in that world is proved by the fact that the tiny petrified creatures revealed by the magic of the lens one and all belong to the so-called subaqueous classes of animals. They could not have existed in comets, at least if the assumption be correct that these are in a state of active combustion.—*London Telegraph.*

The medical faculty of Vienna have been studying a young man who wears his heart on his right side, his liver on his left, and in other respects has the usual arrangement of the internal organism completely reversed. He is strong and healthy.

What We Send Abroad.

While Europe is pouring into these United States millions of gold and thousands of emigrants (during the first week of the present month 17,798 emigrants landed at Castle Garden), this country is every year augmenting its exports to the old world. One of recent shipments to Europe is wild game from the West. The trade has already assumed considerable proportions. The principal points of shipment are Chicago and St. Louis. Last year's business in the former city is estimated at $1,500,000, and in the latter considerably over $1,000,000. The shipments consist chiefly of quails, prairie chickens and wild turkeys. The birds, closely packed in barrels, are put in charge of the stewards of the transatlantic steamers. Ordinarily the bulk of the shipments is delivered fresh and sound. Venison is also shipped across the Atlantic, but till now in small quantities. The export trade of wild game is yet in its infancy. Various Chicago and St. Louis dealers confidently predict that before a great while it will reach at least $10,000,000 per annum.

There is no department of the world's larder which Brother Jonathan cannot fill. The alarm among British farmers about the sharp competition of American cereals, meat, butter, cheese, etc., with their products in their own markets continues to form the groundwork for numberless editorials in the English papers. It is not easy to see how the problem of high land rents and successful competition with American food products grown on land that pays no rent is to be worked out by the British farmer. He must pay every year to a landlord a larger sum per acre in the form of rent than the cost of a good unimproved Iowa farm. The American farmer is lightly taxed and supports only his own family. The English farmer pays heavy taxes and helps support in luxury the family of his landlord. The final triumph of the producer in England is, it appears, to be reached in the exportation of oranges from Florida. The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that a box of this fruit was sent as an experiment from Jacksonville, and, although the voyage occupied three weeks, the oranges arrived in good condition in London, and were pronounced to be much finer in quality than those from Spain and Portugal, to which the English are accustomed. As the British farmer cannot raise oranges hims lf, he will probably welcome this new importation without grumbling. There is no reason why the transportation could not be accomplished in much less time than three weeks if the trade will warrant it.

The exports of machinery and manufactured goods are steadily growing. Of late years locomotives have been sent to Russia, South America and Australia. And now comes another customer. The Rogers locomotive works shipped last week nine locomotive engines and tenders to Spain for the Valle Valleneuva and Barcelona railway. The material was loaded into the steamer at pier No. 14, East river.

America is making herself known in Europe by the most powerful of modern influences, that of material interest. The sovereign powers are compelled to recognize America as their equal. They would prefer to judge of it on a par with Brazil, or Spain, or Australia, or India; but imperious facts forbid.—*New York Telegram.*

Naming Her Baby.

On the Bay City train the other day was a woman with a baby about eight months old, and in the next seat back was an old man who couldn't sit still until he had said:

"That's a baby you have there, isn't it?"

"Yes, sir."

"About a year old, isn't he?"

"Mercy, no! He's hardly eight months old yet!"

"Isn't, eh? Well, I'm the father of nine children, but it's been so long since I've seen a baby that I've forgotten how they ought to look. Is he a girl?"

"No, sir; he's a boy."

"Just me, agin. I never can tell one from t'other. Is he purty healthy?"

"Oh, yes."

"Squall much nights?"

"Never squalls at all."

"Don't, eh? That's the kind of a young 'un I like to see around. My Samuel din nothing but howl for the first two years, Sarah was allus sick, Moses fell out of the cradle and broke his arm, and something or other allus ailed every one of the lot. Have you named this baby yet?"

"No, sir."

"Haven't, eh! Say?"

"Yes, sir."

"Sposen you call him arter me? My fust name is Jefferson, and they Jeff me for short. I've got two $10 gold pieces here for him if you want to call him Jefferson."

"I'll do it!" promptly replied the woman.

"That's business. Here's the cash and the boy is named Jefferson, arter me. Lemme kiss him about four times."

The baby was duly kissed and congratulated, and at the next station he left the train with his mother. The old man was tickled half to death over the matter, until the conductor came along and asked:

"Did you pay her anything to name that baby after you?"

"Yes—twenty dollars. He's a clipper, and don't you forget it."

"And so is his mother. She's down in the Detroit House of Correction, and the woman who had him takes care of him for two dollars a week!"

"N-o-a!"

"Fact."

The old man's jaw fell, his eyes remained fixed on the ceiling for a minute, and then he fell back in his seat with the exclamation:

"Chaw me! Everybody has called me a fool for the past twenty years, and now I know they were right, conductor!"

"Yes."

"Please mop the floor with me and break my neck, and step on me a thousand times, and then throw the mangled wreck into some swamp, for I won't be no more good in this world!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Homelest Man in the World.

Of a Chinese dwarf who arrived recently in New York, a *Herald* reporter says: Che-Mah, who is celebrated as the homeliest man extant, is a native of Ningpo, China, where he was born forty-four years ago. His exact height is two feet, which leaves a difference between himself and his fellow-countryman, Chang, of exactly seventy-two inches—of course in the latter's favor. For some eight months these two whims of nature traveled through Europe together, drawing large crowds wherever they went. This is the dwarf's first visit to America. To look at he is a remarkable specimen of human nature, and, judging by his face and hair, has more the appearance of a Japanese than a Chinaman. He grows a thick goatee and well cultivated mustache. The top of his head is somewhat bald, but it is well fringed by long, jet black hair. His face is round and full and his eyes betoken determination. Both his hands and feet are small even for so diminutive a person. Under the armpits and across the chest he measures within a fraction of his height, while a No. 5 hat fits him loosely and his boots measure barely five inches in length. The length of his legs is eleven inches.

HEALTH HINTS.

Cornsilk is said to be an efficient and powerful remedy for dropsy, bladder troubles and diseases of the kidneys. The Louisville *Medical News* gives an account of the medical properties of cornsilk, and the cures that have been effected by its use. The way to use it is to take two double-handfuls of fresh cornsilk and boil in two gallons of water until but a gallon remains. Add sugar to make a syrup. Drink a tumbler of this thrice daily, and it will relieve dropsy by increasing the flow of the urine most enormously. Other diseases of the bladder and kidneys are benefited by the remedy, which is prompt, efficient and grateful to the stomach. The treatment can be continued for months without danger or inconvenience.

A foreign physician who has devoted considerable time and study to the subject, furnishes the following recipe for inducing clearness of complexion: One ounce of honey, three ounces of ground barley, and the white of an egg mixed to a paste, and spread thickly over the face before retiring. In the morning it is to be washed off with warm water, wetting the surface with a sponge and letting it soften first. This application is to be repeated each night until the skin becomes fine and soft. In addition a daily bath in tepid water, followed with vigorous rubbing, is advised. This recipe is probably as good as any, and has the merit of being quite simple and harmless. If you are going to try only a part of this recipe, take the bath and the rubbing.

To prevent hair from falling out or turning grey, take a teacupful of dried sage, and boil it in a quart of soft water for twenty minutes. Strain it off and add a piece of borax the size of an English walnut; pulverize the borax. Put the sage tea, when cool, into a quart bottle; add the borax; shake well together, and keep in a cool place. Brush the hair thoroughly and rub the wash well on the head with the hand. Then after a good hard rubbing, brush the hair well before a fire so it will become dry.

The following is said to be a remedy for weak or sore eyes: Get a five-cent cake of elder flowers at the druggist's and steep in one gill of soft water. It must be steeped in bright tin or earthenware. Strain nicely, and add three drops of laudanum; bottle it tight and keep in a cool place. Use as a wash, letting some of it get into the eyes. Follow this, and relief is certain. If the eyes are painful or much sore, make small, soft compresses, wet them in the mixture and bind over the eyes at night. I can warrant the above as harmless and sure, having tried it in a number of cases where other skill and remedies had utterly failed. If the eyes are badly inflamed, use it very freely. A tea made of elder flowers and drank, will help to cleanse the blood. Pure rock salt and water will strengthen your eyes if you bathe them daily in it.

Condition of the White House.

The sickness of Mrs. Garfield has led to an investigation of the condition of the executive mansion, and it will not be surprising if the result is a rebuilding of that antiquated and rat-infested structure. It was visited by members of the Senate committee on public buildings and grounds, accompanied by Colonel Casey, late commissioner of public buildings, and others, and a thorough examination was made from top to bottom. It was found that the lower basement story, which is under ground, was cold and damp, moldy and rat-infested. Upstairs the accommodations are far from being sufficient. Most people will be struck with wonder when they hear that, although the Garfield children sleep two in a room, and the whole family is rather crowded, there remains only one spare chamber which could be devoted to a guest if the President were to have one to-night. The President and Mrs. Garfield have only one room each. There is a great lack of modern conveniences, which did not exist when the White House was built in 1816, and which can't be introduced properly on the upper floors of the present structure. Then the whole interior is shaky and some of the floors have sagged four or five inches.

To meet this state of things a very sensible plan is proposed by Senator Morrill, of Vermont. It is to dupl the present building in a new structure to be placed south of the present one. Let the two buildings be connected by a broad and spacious corridor, and let the new building be devoted entirely to the purposes of a residence, while the old building is remodeled in part and devoted wholly to executive and public use. This plan was originated by Senator Morrill some years ago, and impressed the members of the committee and the President himself very favorably. Such an arrangement would answer every purpose and the expense would not be great. General Grant would not commend it because he wanted to go to Long Branch to spend his summers. If President Garfield tries he can bring it about.—*Boston Herald.*

A singular and painful incident recently occurred in a New York hospital. Two Polish women, one married, the other single, arrived in a European steamer, and being found to be suffering from smallpox were sent to the hospital. On the way their tickets in some way became changed, and the married woman was entered as the single one, and vice versa. The husband of the former went to the hospital frequently to inquire for his wife, and, although she died soon after landing, the authorities, supposing the other was the married woman, gave encouraging reports of her condition. At last she was pronounced cured, and the husband was sent for, and upon his arrival the mistake was for the first time discovered.

Feels Young Again.

"My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—A lady, in Providence, R. I.

Old Commodore Ericsson in New York is still busily engaged on his solar engine, which is to drive a locomotive across the desert of Sahara by means of heat from the sun's rays focused on mirrors and directed upon a boiler.

[Battle Creek (Mich.) Daily Journal.]

Upon being spoken to concerning St. Jacobs Oil, our fellow townsman, Mr. Theodore Wakelee, said: I had been suffering with rheumatism, and obtained the greatest relief from the use of St. Jacobs Oil. It has also been used in my family for some time, and has never been found to fail in giving prompt relief.

A Maine man has invented a scarecrow, to be placed in corn-fields, which consists of a box seven feet long and two feet square, with horizontal barrels arranged inside. The barrels are to be loaded with powder, and at regular intervals exploded by means of clockwork within the box.

[South Bend Evening Register.]

When certain powers are claimed for an article, and everybody testifies that it does more than is claimed for it, to gainsay its worth is useless. This is the substance of the St. Jacobs Oil record.

A South Bend (Ind.) woman works as a day laborer, clad in mail attire.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half-dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

WARRANTED FOR 34 YEARS

AND NEVER FAILED

To CURE Croup, Spasms, Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Sea Sickness, taken internally, and CURE ARTHRITIC perfectly harmless; also externally, Cuts, Bruises, Chronic Rheumatism, Old Sores, Pains in the limbs, back and chest. Such a remedy is DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.

☞No one once trying it will ever be without it; over 600 physicians use it.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beef Cattle—Med. Nat. live wt.	10¼	@	11¾
Calves—Poor to Prime Veals..	5	@	6
Sheep	6¾	@	7
Lambs	7¼	@	7¾
Hogs—Live	6	@	6¾
Dressed, city	7¾	@	8
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	4 90	@	5 50
Western, good to fancy	5 10	@	8 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 34¾	@	1 35¾
No. 1 White	1 22¾	@	1 23½
Rye—State	1 15	@	1 15
Barley—Two-rowed State	80	@	80
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	49	@	58
Southern Yellow	59	@	59
Oats—White State	51	@	54
Mixed Western	43¾	@	45
Hay—Medium to Prime, Tim'y	95	@	1 15
Straw—Long Rye, per cwt	1 10	@	1 15
Hops—State, 1880	12	@	23
Pork—Mess, old, for export	15 75	@	16 00
Lard—City Steam	10 85	@	10 85
Refined	11 10	@	11 20
Petroleum—Crude	6¾	@	7¾
Refined	8	@	8
Butter—State Creamery, NEW.	20	@	25
Dairy	13	@	18
Western Im. Creamery	16	@	22
Factory	9	@	14
Cheese—State Factory, NEW.	8	@	11
Skims	3	@	8¼
Western	8¾	@	12
Eggs—State and Penn.	13	@	18¼
Potatoes—State, bbl Early Rose	1 75	@	2 00
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Extra	6 40	@	6 60
Lambs—Western	6 25	@	7 00
Sheep—Western	6 85	@	6 40
Hogs, Good to Choice Yorkers	6 20	@	6 25
Flour—O'y Ground, No. 1 Spring	5 25	@	5 75
Wheat—No. 1. Hard Duluth	1 19	@	1 19
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	50½	@	57
Oats—State	37	@	38
Barley—Two-rowed State	90	@	90
BOSTON.			
Beef—Western Mess	10 00	@	10 50
Hogs—Live	6¾	@	7¾
Hogs—City Dressed	8¾	@	8¾
Pork—Extra Prime per bbl	13 50	@	14 00
Flour—Spring Wheat Patents	6 75	@	8 00
Corn—Mixed and Yellow	60	@	62
Oats—Extra White	57	@	60
Rye—State	1 20	@	1 25
Wool—Washed Comb & Delaine	43	@	44
Unwashed " "	30	@	31
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef Cattle—Dressed weight	6¼	@	7¾
Sheep	5½	@	6¾
Lambs	5¾	@	7¾
Hogs	8	@	8
PHILADELPHIA			
Flour—Penn. good and fancy	5 12½	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 24½	@	1 24½
Rye—State	1 06	@	1 08
Corn—State Yellow	54¼	@	54
Oats—Mixed	52½	@	52¾
Butter—Creamery Extra	28	@	28
Cheese—New York Full Cream	12¼	@	12¾
Petroleum—Crude	6¾	@	7
Refined	8	@	8¼

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"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did them no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost, I know it. A Workingman."

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I Could Never Have Done

my household duties had I not been strengthened and sustained by Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

Mrs. C. Y. CALHOUN, New York.

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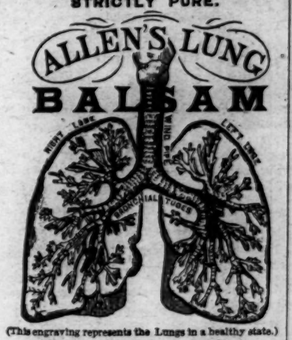

(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

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DR. A. C. JOHNSON, of Mt. Vernon, Ills., writes of some wonderful cures of **Consumption** in his place by the use of **"Allen's Lung Balsam."**

DR. J. B. TURNER, Bloomtsville, Ala., a practicing physician of twenty-five years, writes: "It is the best preparation for Consumption in the world."

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Cures Consumption, Colds, Pneumonia, Influenza, Bronchial Difficulties, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membranes of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. Consumption is not an incurable malady. HALL'S BALSAM will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

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MR. STEVENS: Dear Sir: I have, in the spring of the year, a faint, sinking feeling in the stomach, and this spring have been so weak that I felt the need of something. A friend who had used the Vegetine advised me to take some. I did so, and it proved to be just what I needed. It builds the whole system up, and makes one feel like a new person.

Yours respectfully, MRS. ELIZABETH PORTER, 126 Chestnut St.

**Rheumatism, Ind